The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

The Mississippi Admission Bill Before the Senate.

A BITTER PERSONAL DEBATE.

Sharp Passage Between Messrs. Butler and Cox in the House.

UNDIGNIFIED TALK IN BOTH BRANCHES.

The Latest Appointments of Supreme Court Judges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—There is a great deal of speculation as to the chances of the confirmation of Messrs. STRONG and BRADLEY, just nominated for the Supreme Bench. The probability is that both will be confirmed. There is some opposition to Mr. BRADLEY on the ground of locality, but that will be overcome by the fact that he will take up his residence within the circuit to which he is appointed to serve. There is authority for saying that in the matter of the recent decision in the legal tender cases, both Mr. STRONG and Mr. BRADLEY have on occasions long prior to their present appointment, given expression to views in consonance with those expressed in the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice MILLER.

A SCENE OF DISORDER.

The greater part of the day in the House was taken up in the consideration of the Legislative and Executive Appropriations bill, during the course of which the most uproarious indecorum prevailed. For more than half an hour all attempts to preserve order, on the part of Mr. CESSNA, who occupied the Speaker's chair, were utterly unavailing. The House gave itself up to unparliamentary debate and a series of indecorous performances, and a scene of broad merriment took place which almost beggars description. The immediate occasion of this scene of laughter and disorder was a tilt between Mr. COX, of New-York, and Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. Under the pretence of defending Mr. BUTLER, who had just offered a resolution to abolish the system of mileage pay, and who had been arraigned by Mr. FARNSWORTH and others on the ground of insincerity, Mr. COX excoriated the gentleman from Massachusetts, who, by the way, stood within a few feet of the speaker, in his well-known style. In his remarks Mr. COX said that he would defend the Massachusetts member against the assaults made upon him by gentlemen upon the Republican side, and in so doing he took occasion to touch upon his military career from Big Bethel to Dutch Gap, and he would scorn the imputation, he said that Mr. BUTLER had, while pretending to occupy his seat in Congress, visited Boston several times as counsel in a case for which he was the recipient of large fees. Amid great laughter and merriment, in which Messrs. BINGHAM, FARNSWORTH, FITCH and a large number of Republicans participated, as well as all the Democrats, Mr. BUTLER got the floor. In response, he said that he supposed that any one had the right to accept fees for professional labors, except those who had not the ability to earn them, and in reply to the gentleman from New-York he would merely say what might be heard from every boy in the street, and from all the hand organs—"Shoo Fly, Don't Bodder Me." This was the signal for the renewal of a scene of laughter and disorder which has not been witnessed before upon the floor of the House this session. The gentlemen upon both sides of the Chamber enjoyed equally the hilarity of the occasion, and gave themselves up to a perfect jubilee of fun, clapping their hands and stamping their feet. After the disorder had somewhat subsided, Mr. COX in an outburst of bad temper, got the floor, but was almost immediately called to order by Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts. The progress made on the bill was comparatively small. The house seems disposed to overhaul everything very closely.

A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.

A genuine sensation took place upon the floor of the House to-day in the appearance of a revolutionary soldier named JAMES SPENCE, who was born in 1762 and was present at the surrender of CORNWALLIS. At the request of General BANKS, Mr. SPENCE was admitted to a seat upon the floor.

PERSONALITIES IN THE SENATE.

The Senate has at last acquired quite as unenviable a distinction for bitter personality as the House. As Mr. SHERMAN remarked to-day, there has not been a period within many years when so much of this disreputable mode of disputation found place in the body as within the last month or six weeks. Mr. DRAKE this afternoon characterized the scene of to-day as "a degradation to the Senate." Honorable Senators would probably rise to personal explanations if so severe a censure as this were passed on them in any other place than the floor of the Chamber. The display of virulence and animosity which commenced on the discussion of the Virginia bill, to be renewed on the census measure yesterday, and continued on the case of Mississippi to-day, undoubtedly had its origin at a time dating far back of the introduction of any of these measures, and must be regarded as the culmination of all those little rivalries and strifes and bickerings which frequently occur to disturb the peace of Senators, however great and dignified. Mr. STEWART blames Mr. SUMNER; Mr. CONKLING blames him, Mr. TRUMBULL blames him. With all his faults there is hardly a better-natured man in the Senate than Mr. SUMNER. Mr. SUMNER said a few bitter things of Mr. STEWART, the severest, as Mr. STEWART admits, the wound which rankles deepest, that he attempted to read him out of the Republican Party, when the Virginia bill was under discussion. Mr. STEWART, without much detriment to his past or his future, might have allowed this to pass without a reply, at least of the character he made then and to-day. Mr. TRUMBULL, too, allowed himself to be carried away on the tide of passion, and said some things which his friends regret. Mr. STEWART's speech to-day was in exceedingly bad taste. There was no occasion in the world for the introduction of all the malignity with which he filled the *Globe*. Mr. SUMNER was placed in the position of defending his anti-slavery record on the arraignment of Mr. STEWART. It was a very strange spectacle, particularly when the previous history of his Nevada assailant is recollected.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: CHAS. CLAYTON, to be Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco; SAMUEL GUTHRIE, Supervising Inspector for the First District.

THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Commerce of the House had a long session to-day, at which a great deal of future legislation was mapped out. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was talked over and it was agreed to refer the subject to a subcommittee. The New-York Port Wardens' bill was not considered, or the general merchandise measure. Mrs. PARKER, of New-York, who claims that her husband was the discoverer of a guano island in the South Pacific Ocean, about a dozen years ago, was heard through counsel on an application to allow her to perfect the title of her husband, now dead, as the discoverer.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE REVENUE—DEALERS IN LEAF TOBACCO.

The following letter has been addressed by Commissioner DELANO to Supervisor WILLIAMS, at Lafayette, Ind.:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1870.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 29th ult., in which you inquire if, under the construction of the sixty-ninth section of the act of July 20, 1868, relating to dealers in leaf tobacco, as given in my letter to Assessor MCMEILY, of Jan. 10, A purchases of a planter $25,000 worth of leaf tobacco, and sells the same through B, a commission merchant, both A and B being required to pay the special tax as dealers in leaf tobacco, whether both A and B would not be also liable to pay the tax of $2 per thousand on the excess of $10,000. In reply I have to say that the special tax in this case of $25 is a tax on the business, and every person who sells or offers for sale for himself, or in commission, to the extent of making such sale a business is held to be liable to pay this special tax of $25. The $2 additional for every $1,000 in excess of $2,000, is a tax imposed upon the amount of business determined by the sales in excess of a given amount, rather than a tax on the business as such. It is expressly provided in paragraph No. 2 of the seventy-ninth section of the act of June 2, 1864, as amended, that in estimating the amount of sales for the purposes of said section any sales made by or through another wholesale dealer on commission, shall not be again estimated and included as sold by the party for whom the sale was made. The evident intent and scope of this promise was to limit the liability to a single assessment when only one sale was effected, and that sale was made by another person than the owner of the goods. The act of July 20, 1868, does not repeal the proviso to paragraph 2, section 79, of the act of June 30, 1864, before quoted, neither is that proviso inconsistent with any of the provisions of section 59, of the act of July 20, 1868. Dealers in leaf tobacco were, prior to the passage of the last-named act, assessed as wholesale dealers, and in estimating the amount of their sales, were not required to include the sales made for them on commission. While, therefore, I hold that any person who engaged in the business of buying and selling leaf tobacco, though his sales are all made through an agent, factor or commission merchant, is liable to the special tax of $25, I do not regard him as liable to pay the tax of $2 on excess of sales above $10,000, when such agent, factor or commission merchant has made return of the same and paid the tax.

NATIONAL BANKS OF NEW-YORK CITY.

The abstracts of the national banks of New-York City, prepared at the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition at the close of business on the 22d of January, makes the aggregate of resources and liabilities foot up $421,903,477.

Resources.

Loans	$168,314,034
United States bonds	48,467,100
Due from banks	13,450,038
Cash items	149,769,491
Including specie	36,888,141
Three per cent. certificates	11,115,000

Liabilities.

Capital	$72,910,000
Profits	27,111,440
Bank notes outstanding	34,611,407
Deposits	208,041,898
Due to banks	79,228,732

THE WHISKY INTEREST.

The Ways and Means Committee heard a large delegation this morning representing the whisky interest of Western Pennsylvania, Rye, Kentucky Bourbon and Tennessee. The Robinson County delegation state that there are 18,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond, which will not be ready for market under two or three years, and that its withdrawal and the payment of the tax as provided by the present law, would involve serious loss, and in many instances ruin to owners. The delegation urged that the time for withdrawal be made three years instead of one year.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts for the week ending Feb. 6 are as follows: At Boston, $316,749; at New-York, $2,271,000; at Philadelphia, $86,311; at Baltimore, $207,016; at New-Orleans for the week ending Jan. 31, $160,583; at San Francisco for the week ending Jan. 22, $127,461. Total, $3,169,100.

PERSONAL.

Generals SHERIDAN and TERRY have arrived in this city, and both had interviews with the President this morning. General SHERIDAN was accompanied by General FORSYTH.

ARMY.

First Lieutenant CHAS. GARRETTSON, United States Army, having reported to Brevet Major-General HOWARD, Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, has been ordered to relieve Brevet Captain T. C. VAN SCHWARTZ at Charleston, S. C.

NAVY.

Captain JAMES MADISON FRAILEY is ordered to special duty at Philadelphia, connected with the shipment of coal for the navy. Lieutenant-Commander L. J. NAILE is ordered to signal duty under Commodore LEE. Paymaster CHAS. W. HASLER has resigned.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

Mr. SCHURZ introduced a joint resolution concerning colleges for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

It provides that no State that has not received its proportion of the grant of land donated by the United States for agricultural and mechanical colleges shall in future receive such lands, unless the colleges to be established shall provide facilities for instruction for all without regard to race or color. Referred to the Committee on Education.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, a bill to reorganize the Marine Hospital service.

It provides for the collection from masters and owners of two cents per day for each seaman on vessels of the United States arriving from a foreign port, or on registered, enrolled or licensed vessels in the coasting trade, who shall have been employed on such vessels since they were last entered at any United States port. All moneys so collected shall be paid into the Treasury without reduction and be credited to the Marine Hospital fund. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint a supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital service to have general control of the disbursement fund, at a salary of $2,000 per annum and traveling expenses.

COMMERCE AMONG STATES.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill to promote commerce among the States, &c., authorizing railways from the City of Washington to New-York, to Pittsburg and to Cincinnati, and telegraph lines from Washington to the two latter points.

MANUFACTURE OF PIG IRON.

The greater portion of the morning hour was consumed by Mr. SCOTT in refutation of the theories and statistics of the Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, particularly as to the cost of the manufacture of pig iron. He protested against the right of an officer, clothed with the duty of collecting statistics for general information, to send to the Senate mutilated quotations and anonymous communications containing erroneous statements of fact upon which Congress would be asked to base its legislation.

THE NAVAL DEFICIENCIES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, being awarded the floor, called up the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations to the naval service for the present fiscal year.

Mr. CASSERLY inquired as to the amount placed at the disposition of the Navy Department.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, replied that the bill did not appropriate any money to the Navy Department, but placed at the disposal of the Bureaus of Navigation and Construction and Repair $3,000,000 taken from other Bureaus.

Mr. CRAGIN submitted an amendment to restrict the expenditures of the money to providing materials for carrying on the work and paying the employes of the Bureaus for which it was appropriated. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

MISSISSIPPI.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the Mississippi bill was taken up. The question was stated by the Chair to be upon the amendment of the Committee to strike from the bill the preamble and all conditions, leaving the simple proposition to admit the State to representation.

Mr. TRUMBULL, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, from which the bill was reported, made a statement explanatory of the present condition of affairs in Mississippi, stating that of the four proscriptive clauses of the Constitution submitted to the people by the State Convention, three had been rejected by the votes of that State, the Constitution, in the main, being adopted by an almost unanimous vote. He said the Mississippi bill which passed the House was an exact copy of the bill admitting Virginia, which contained various conditions; but the Judiciary Committee now, as in a former case, were opposed to an imposition of conditions. They believed that our Union could not long exist as a confederation of unequal States.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the same guarantees of republican liberty and social progress should be insisted upon in the case of Mississippi which had been maintained in the case of the other rebellious States. The States had cost the nation innumerable lives and a great waste of blood and treasure, and Congress was endeavoring to restore order and secure equal security and privileges to the rebels as well as the Union men and all others. He insisted upon the right and duty of Congress to enforce its policy.

Mr. NORTON claimed that Mississippi was entitled to representation under the Constitution, and that all legislation extending a right already possessed by the State was superfluous and mischievous.

Mr. POMEROY referred to the rejection by the people of Mississippi of the clause of the State Constitution prescribing that each voter shall take an oath before being registered, which was virtually the principle of the Fifteenth Amendment, recognizing the social and political equality of all men. The voting down of that clause was, he thought, ominous of future trouble from Mississippi if she was unconditionally admitted into the halls of Congress, and he therefore favored the imposition of conditions as a measure of prevention.

Mr. STEWART made an argument in favor of the prompt and unconditional representation of the State in Congress. He then proceeded to correct what he said was a misrepresentation of fact made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) during the debate on the Virginia bill. He said that in his controversy with the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) Mr. SUMNER had assumed to be the author of the provision in the Reconstruction act of 1867, conferring suffrage upon the colored race. This assumption, Mr. STEWART claimed, was unfounded, as was shown by the official records of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, by which it appeared that the provision referred to originated in the House on the 12th of February, 1867, where it was offered by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio. This was prior to the date on which Mr. SUMNER claimed to have proposed the measure for the first time before a committee of the Senate. He noticed the Senator was preparing to reply, and he hoped his (Mr. SUMNER'S) explanation of the attempt to appropriate to himself the credit belonging to another would include some satisfactory reason for his failure or refusal to vote for the bill submitting the Fifteenth Amendment to the States.

Mr. SUMNER forwarded to the Clerk and had read a portion of the speech complained of by the Senator from Nevada, (STEWART,) and claimed that his assertion had been simply that upon his own motion the provision referred to had been matured. He denied that his claim was not as to its mere origin, but that it related to the maturity of the measure. He referred at length to various measures of the reconstruction legislation which he had introduced and advocated at various times, all having for their object the establishment and enforcement of the principle of equal and impartial suffrage. He also read from numerous letters written and received by him, showing that upon the death of President LINCOLN he had labored to impress upon Mr. JOHNSON the necessity of adhering to the Congressional reconstruction policy and insuring the enfranchisement of the colored race of the South as the only means of future tranquillity. He said Mr. JOHNSON, shortly after his accession to the Presidency, had assured him that his (JOHNSON'S) views upon reconstruction exactly coincided with his own, and upon the faith of this assurance he (Mr. SUMNER) returned to his home. But, upon the President proving recreant, he had written to warn him of the danger of his threatened course and the evil consequences to result from it. At an early day he had written to assure numbers of the colored men of North Carolina and Georgia that the reconstructed State Governments in the South would be based solely upon the consent of the governed. He cited from speeches delivered by himself in Massachusetts, and at various places, in further vindication of his political course. In conclusion, he claimed that as early as Feb. 26, 1865, he had proposed in the Senate to require colored suffrage as the corner stone of reconstruction, and had followed it up by similar measures. He referred to his speech containing his reply to Senator TRUMBULL in the personal controversy between that Senator and himself, and read from it approvingly various passages containing allusions of a personal character.

Mr. SHERMAN said the questions presented by the pending bill had been thoroughly considered in the case of Virginia, and he hoped that the ground of argument would not be retraced; and in order to settle the controversy which had arisen, he recited the history of the initial reconstruction measures, showing that a caucus of Republican Senators was held, to which were referred all questions of difference, with the view to preserving Republican unity in the South. A Committee, appointed by this caucus, analyzed all the bills before the Senate, and agreed upon universal suffrage as the basis of Southern reconstruction, the only question being as to the manner in which it was to be carried out, and, this being settled, the report of the Committee was adopted by the caucus, and a bill agreed upon, which was subsequently passed by the Senate. He believed the Senator from Massachusetts was among the first in the Senate to advocate the necessity of giving to the colored people of the South the right to vote, and why that Senator should now deem it necessary to be occupied an hour of time to prove that which could not be denied, he did not understand.

Mr. SUMNER said he had only replied to the attack of the Senator from Nevada, (Mr. STEWART.)

Mr. STEWART denied having made any attack, but asserted that the attack had been commenced by Mr. SUMNER, and, in proof of his assertion, read an extract from a recent speech of that Senator, as published in the *Globe*, denunciatory of himself for having deserted to the Democrats upon the question of Virginia's admission. It was idle to talk to the Senator from Massachusetts about occupying time in the Senate. He assumed to be the principal of the Senate, and was the only man who could lecture the Senate upon principle when it proposed to legislate. He said he defied the attempt of so grand, so expansive and so impractical a theorist to read him out of the party. He argued at some length that in the matter of the Fifteenth Amendment and other legislation he had stood with the Republican majority while Mr. SUMNER had opposed those measures.

Mr. DRAKE remarked that he had only one remark to make upon the discussion to-day, and that was to express what he thought was the general opinion of Senators—that for the Senate this was a day of degradation before the country.

Mr. THURMAN, referring to the statement of his colleague, (Mr. SHERMAN,) said it was a strange revelation in the country's history that the reconstruction measures, the most important ever enacted by Congress, had received form and purpose, not in the authorized constitutional body, but in the secret sessions of a party caucus.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no disposition to bandy words with any Senator, but felt compelled to make a personal statement. Some days ago he had replied by way of correction to certain gross misstatements by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) who, under the pretext of a reply, had reiterated the charges which he (Mr. TRUMBULL) had shown could not be warranted by the official record. To-day in the course of his controversy with the Senator from Nevada, (Mr. STEWART,) Mr. SUMNER had read and twice repeated the language formerly used by him as follows: "Do you not know that from the day the proposition for colored suffrage was first introduced into this Chamber down to its acceptance by the people, the Senator (meaning Mr. TRUMBULL) has been its persistent enemy?" Mr. TRUMBULL said that just before the speech was delivered in which this language occurred he had shown the Senate that he did vote for the measure referred to; that not the slightest foundation for the charge existed. He now produced the record of yeas and nays on the question in proof of his assertion. Whether entitled to credit or discredit for his vote was a totally different matter. He did so vote. He would now say, in addition, that there was not a single Reconstruction act in the statute book for which he did not vote from the beginning; and further, to his own custody, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was committed all the Reconstruction bills prior to representation of the States. How, then, could it be said he had ever been the persistent enemy of reconstruction? He was a member of the caucus in regard to which the Senator from Ohio had borne his testimony that it was unanimously in favor of conferring suffrage upon the colored race of the South, and that the only question then was as to the best way of doing it. Referring to the language used by Mr. SUMNER, imputing to him (Mr. TRUMBULL) an intention to deceive the Senate in the matter of the agreement some days previous, to take a vote upon the Virginia bill at a particular time, he said that Senator had intentionally sought to pervert and misconstrue the language of other Senators, while his own assertions would not bear the test of scrutiny. In conclusion he charged Mr. SUMNER with having, on certain measures, acted in alliance with the Democrats of the Senate to defeat the legislation of the Republican majority, because his own views had not been blindly accepted by his party associates. Particularly was this the case upon the Louisiana bill, when before the Senate some years ago, on which occasion the Senator from Massachusetts delayed the action of the Senate by dilatory motions—such as motions to adjourn. He (Mr. TRUMBULL) favored that bill, believing it would have been a great thing to have organized that State on the Union side during the war, and Mr. LINCOLN was of the same opinion, but the measure was opposed in the Senate by Mr. SUMNER and other Senators talking against time.

Mr. SUMNER said he had only one word to say by way of reply. The Senator from Illinois reminded him of a sick man moving on an uneasy bed. He would there let him lie. Referring to the remark of Mr. DRAKE relative to the discussion, he inquired whether the Senator intended to allude to himself.

Mr. DRAKE replied that his remark was not intended to have a personal application, but that he meant to give expression to the feeling that a personal discussion like the present would degrade the Senate before the country.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BANKS moved that the privileges of the floor for this day be given to Mr. JOHN KITTS, the gentleman standing by his side, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1762, was a soldier of the Revolution, witnessed the surrender of CORNWALLIS at Yorktown, and had also served in the war of 1812. The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the old gentleman was soon surrounded by the members, with whom he chatted in a lively and intelligent manner, showing but slight indications of his extreme age.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ROOTS introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a mail steamship line to India and China and to promote immigration from Europe to the Southern States. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were introduced as follows:

By Mr. JULIAN—Directing the Committee on Public Lands to define by law what is meant by swamp and overflowed lands. Adopted.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Calling on the Secretary of State for information as to why the Spanish Government had not paid in coin, according to the treaty of 1834, the interest on the claims of American citizens in Paris, and why any portion thereof had been paid to the creditors in legal-tender notes, &c. Adopted.

STATE EXPENDITURES FOR THE WAR.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to report an appropriation to refund to the City of New-York moneys disbursed in 1861, under the direction of the Union Defence Committee, amounting to nearly $1,000,000.

Mr. CULLOM objected, unless a similar proposition for Illinois was coupled with it.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the bill for the removal of disabilities from loyal citizens. Recommitted.

The bill provides for the removal of political disabilities because of acts committed during the late rebellion. A person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of the bill may petition to Court, in the State or Territory in which he lives, giving particular description of the acts done by him against the Government, and declaring he intends hereafter to act and conduct himself as a loyal citizen of the United States. He is required to pray to be restored to his rights and all he has lost by his wrongful conduct. Public notice is to be given that a hearing will be had on proving his statement by witnesses. The Court shall issue a certificate restoring him to all his rights, thus removing his disabilities. False swearing is to be punished as in perjury cases. The removal of disabilities is not to affect property lost, captured or destroyed by the army of the United States.

AMERICANS IMPRISONED ABROAD.

The resolution reported some time since from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling on the President for information concerning the imprisonment of American citizens in England for political offences, came up for discussion in the morning hour.

Mr. WOOD addressed the House on the subject, taking strong ground against the British Government. He blamed the President for not having taken steps to effect the release of those prisoners. Judging from his acts, the President possessed none of the pervading sentiment of the American people. Not only had he failed to observe the law of nations, and to respect the popular opinion and wish of the American people in a recognition of the Cuban insurgents, but he had thrown the whole weight of the Government into the opposite scale. This House, however, should do its duty. Official intelligence on the subject should be got from the State Department, and then it might be that Congress—and if not Congress, the American people—would demand the release of their countrymen from the British people. If negotiation failed, then they should appeal to the God of Battles. The President's mind was on other subjects. He was seeking to strengthen his own political position by enlarging the area of negro dominion.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. HAIGHT, SCHUMAKER and WILKINSON on the same side of the question. The morning hour expired while Mr. WILKINSON was speaking, and the matter went over till the next morning hour.

THE CAPITOL POLICE.

The amendment in reference to the Capitol Police, keeping up their present number and pay, gave rise to considerable discussion, which was closed by Mr. DAWES, who, referring to an appeal by his colleague (BUTLER) in favor of the maimed soldiers on the Capitol Police, said that that argument came from one who last year had proposed to turn adrift every one of them, and to put the Capitol under the surveillance of the standing army. As to the argument of his other colleague, (BANKS,) he was not satisfied with the suggestion that they keep people from stealing the bronze doors and carrying off the dome of the Capitol. As to another suggestion made yesterday, that these fifteen extra policemen were necessary to attend the funerals of members, he remarked that unless members were more earnest in cutting down these expenditures their own funerals would be attended elsewhere and without charge. [Laughter.] He stated the amount of appropriations for the Capitol Police since 1860, when the Capitol was as large as it is now, when the members were as numerous as they are now, and when there was as much necessity for a Police force as there is now: In 1861, $16,620; 1862, 1863 and 1864, $11,774; 1865, $21,608; 1866, $19,702; 1867, $42,960; 1868, with twenty per cent. added, $71,288. This year it was proposed to make it $65,160, but the Committee on Appropriations proposed to reduce it for next year, the short session, to $32,000.

Mr. DAWES called for a vote. The vote was taken, and Mr. NEGLEY's amendment offered yesterday was rejected.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CESSNA in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, moved to strike out the whole paragraph as to the Capitol Police, and argued that it was a useless expenditure. Rejected.

Mr. BROOKS, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the paragraph by increasing the compensation. Rejected.

The paragraph for the pay and mileage of members having been reached, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to reduce it half a million of dollars, with a proviso that no part of it shall be paid for mileage. He desired gentlemen to go to the country on the question of economy, and that they should vote on some practical thing. Here was a question that affected members themselves, and on which they could save the Treasury half a million a year.

Mr. FITCH opposed the amendment, intimating that while the members living at a distance were compelled to remain at their post of duty all the session, all the members living near the capital could attend to their private business and earn large fees as lawyers.

Mr. INGERSOLL expressed his belief that the House could not do a worthier thing in the matter of economy than the reduction of their own salary to what it was a few years ago.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, did not believe that any well-informed citizen thought $5,000 a year too large a salary for a member of Congress, who had to dwell apart from his own establishment so large a part of the year, and to sacrifice his business.

Mr. FARNSWORTH characterized all such propositions as cheap buncombe; for a man who had to rely on his salary and mileage, the compensation was not too much. If the salary of a member was only an incident, and if his income was derived from outside operations, he supposed such a member might come for nothing.

Mr. LAFLIN reminded the House that the increase of salary from $3,000 to $5,000 was carried by a majority of only one, and that the vote of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. INGERSOLL) went to make up the majority. [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL explained that if the present condition of the country were the same now as it was then, he would not favor the reduction; but at that time the times were better, and there was more currency in the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX said he looked upon this as a covert attack upon the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BUTLER,) who always took pay for his services in gold. [Laughter.] This was the largest debate on a small matter that he (Mr. COX) had ever heard. Gentlemen were undertaking to run the machine of economy by saving candle-ends and cheese parings. It had been intimated by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. FITCH) that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) ran away from Congress for the purpose of making money in his profession; but he (Mr. COX) would defend the member from Massachusetts; he never ran away, he would not run away as a soldier, and he would not run away as a statesman. He was always here when there was trouble. [Laughter.] He believed that the amendment was made in perfect good faith; that gentleman loved the people, and would not take mileage either in currency or gold. He (COX) would defend the honorable member from Massachusetts against the insidious assault made on him by the gentleman from Illinois (FARNSWORTH.) What did that gentleman mean by talking of gentlemen getting money by outside operations? He thought it peculiarly happy that the Democratic Party represented in an humble way by himself, could defend its old and honored colleague, who had even gone further than the party by standing by the Southern wing of it in those perilous days. [Laughter.] If there was one gentleman whom he loved to defend more than another, not only in his military career, but in his economical career, commencing at Dutch Gap Canal and running all the way down through every idea connected with his name, it was the gentleman from Massachusetts. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER explained that his amendment did not strike at the salary of members, but only at the mileage. He regretted that the fact of his ability to earn something to help himself should be used as an argument why anything should be paid to him more than to those who had not any ability to earn enough to take care of themselves, [laughter.] He was glad that in this great matter of economy there could be no argument against it, either by the gentleman from Illinois (FARNSWORTH) or by any other member, than that insinuation against him, which nobody dared speak out loud; and as to the member from New-York, (Mr. COX,) he would be answered by every boy on the street, "Shoo, fly, don't bodder me."

Mr. COX got the floor to reply. He had undertaken in a quiet way to defend the distinguished soldier from Massachusetts, and his reward was a sort of street negro minstrel remark. Why had he not answered the intimation made by gentlemen on his own side? Everybody on both sides of the House knew, and the country knew, that the gentleman was considered a bad man.

Mr. CAKE, (interrupting)—Mr. COX wait a moment. I tried to do what his own friends dared not do. I defended the member from Massachusetts because the attacks were not made directly.

Mr. HOAR made the point that Mr. COX was transgressing the rules of the House.

Mr. COX—I called the member's colleague a bad man; everybody knows it.

The CHAIRMAN, (interrupting)—The gentleman's time is expired, otherwise the chair would sustain the point of order.

Mr. STEVENSON obtained the floor.

Mr. COX—Give me half a minute to finish my sentence—only to say this one thing. [Calls to order.] The gentleman makes an attack upon me, and then hides himself like a bomb-proof soldier, as he is, [Renewed calls to order.] That is all.

Mr. STEVENSON reminded the House that there was already a serious proposition to abolish mileage, made by himself, and referred to the Committee on Mileage, of which he was a member, and he hoped that that Committee would report a bill for the reformation or abolition of mileage.

The discussion went on for a considerable time, and was further participated in by Messrs. Ingersoll, Beck, Davis, Eldridge, Townsend, Logan, Garfield, of Washington Territory, Kelsey, Schenck and Poland.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. COX again took the floor to reply to Mr. BUTLER. He asked why Mr. BUTLER did not attack his colleagues and make them call for a committee of investigation on his past derelictions and past alleged robbery? Why did he stand here the condemned man of this Congress? Why did he stand here proscribed politically and socially? Why did he reserve all his fire for his friends, as he did in the army, and then, when attacked, retreat, like a bomb-proof soldier, and hide himself?

Mr. DAWES rose and called Mr. COX to order.

The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman's time is expired.

Mr. COX—Why did you (Mr. DAWES) not call your colleague to order when he made his irrelevant remarks?

At the close of the discussion, which at times was quite exciting and amusing, the question was taken on Mr. BUTLER's amendment, and it was rejected.

Various other items in the bill about Clerks to Committees, &c., gave rise to discussion. Finally, at 4:30 the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE NEWARK MURDER TRIAL.

Continuation of the Trial of Leonhardt Schumm—The Testimony Closed.

The trial of LEONHARDT SCHUMM, for the murder of CORNELIUS STAHL, in Newark, was continued yesterday. The Court room was crowded, as on the preceding days. The prisoner looked more than usually anxious and despondent, the testimony given on Wednesday having been more pointed and positive than that previously given.

The first witness called was THOMAS ROTH, who was on the stand at the close of Wednesday's session. He had deposed that he went into HESS' saloon on the night of the affray, and that he had a row with SCHUMM, and was knocked down on the floor; he went into the street, and was not in the house when STAHL was stabbed. In his examination yesterday morning the witness stated no new facts.

JOSEPH SIMON testified that he lived at HESS' house at the time of the murder; he had been in jail a part of the time since then as a witness on this trial; he related the circumstances attending the commencement of the trouble between ROTH and SCHUMM, which agreed with accounts given by previous witnesses, and he also related what he knew of the affray between STAHL and SCHUMM; they were separated once, and SCHUMM went up to STAHL and caught hold of him; they struggled a little, but the witness saw no stabbing; just a moment afterwards SCHUMM passed out of the room smiling, and HUMMEL said "STAHL has been stabbed;" witness went to STAHL and found that he had been stabbed; witness testified further to his having washed and dressed the wound, and also that STAHL had died in his arms; STAHL did not speak after he was stabbed; when STAHL and SCHUMM were first separated SCHUMM put his right hand in his pocket, and when he again took hold of STAHL he put his left hand around his neck and swung him around. Upon his cross-examination the witness said that when SCHUMM and STAHL were on the floor STAHL was over SCHUMM; when they were separated, STAHL went to WENNEGAT and pushed him against the table; then SCHUMM went to STAHL again and attacked him; so far as witness knew, STAHL and SCHUMM had been good friends; they were lively and happy, and SCHUMM had been drinking with the others.

Officer GOTT testified to the fact that his attention was called to the house by the noise created by the fight; when he arrived at the house in company with Detective FISCHER, STAHL lay in SIMONS' arms, dead.

Detective FISCHER testified that he arrested all the persons in the house after the murder took place; he looked through the city for SCHUMM, but he had disappeared; nothing was seen of him, though the authorities had often heard of his whereabouts, until early in the month of January, when he was arrested by the witness in New-Haven, Conn.; when witness went to take the prisoner, the latter denied his name; said he had never been in Newark, was not a beer brewer, and had never known of STAHL; when witness took SCHUMM to a brewer named MARTIN the latter spoke SCHUMM's assumed name, (Wolkensheiber,) upon which SCHUMM attacked him, choking and beating him. On the way to Newark the prisoner confessed to a participation in the fight, but said he knew nothing about the stabbing. He stated that he slept on the Plank road bridge the night of the murder. The witness testified also that when he arrested WEHNAGEL and ROTH their hands were covered with blood.

CAROLINE PROMMER identified a cup and blouse which were on the premises after the murder as the property of the prisoner.

Officer GERKE and Chief of Police CLARK testified to facts connected with the arrest of the prisoner.

JACOB HESS, recalled, testified that SCHUMM and STAHL had been good friends, as far as he knew.

Mr. GUILD, counsel for the prisoner, said that no evidence would be introduced on the part of the defence. The Court then adjourned to this morning, when the summing up will be heard.

Melancholy Suicide on the North River.

The ferry boat which left the slip at Hoboken for Barclay-street, in this City, at 9:15 last evening, was the scene of a melancholy suicide. When the boat had reached the middle of the river, a woman of more than ordinary beauty, elegantly attired, leaped from the bow of the boat into the river. She was caught in the wheel, and must have been horribly mangled. Her body descended forever beneath the waves in the presence of a number of horror-stricken passengers, who had been apprised of the occurence before it could be prevented. She had been observed by the pilot of the boat upon its bow, but he did not divine her intentions until after she had taken the fatal leap. As soon as she had done so, the boat was stopped and preparations made to rescue her, but before these could be made effective her fate had been decided. She sat in the ladies' cabin for some while before going to the place from which she leaped, and during that time her conduct was so eccentric and betrayed so much agitation as to elicit remark. She divided her attention between a ring which she had upon the fourth finger of her left hand and a letter which she had drawn from her pocket. Her going out of the cabin before the boat reached the pier was remarked as singular, but unfortunately none of her fellow-passengers followed her.

Medico-Legal Society.

A stated meeting of the Medico-Legal Society of this City was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The Committee appointed for the revision of the constitution and by-laws reported several changes. Physicians and lawyers, resident and non-resident, of eminence in their professions, will in future be eligible for membership. Some other slight changes were effected, after which the constitution and by-laws were adopted.

Dr. H. RAPHAEL read a paper on "The most important signs by which to determine whether a child is born alive or dead." He treated of the conditions of the heart, lungs and kidneys of children born living and dead, and marked the differences in each case. Drs. ELLIOTT and CHAUNCEY also related some of their experiences on the same question. Dr. STEPHEN ROGERS read a paper on "The mutual obligations between physicians and the people." He spoke of the great responsibilities of the former and the consequent necessity for them to be high-toned and honorable. He referred to the fact that their Society a short time previous appointed a Committee to draft a law protecting the people of the State from unlicensed and unprincipled persons who prey perpetually on them.

After the reading of this paper the meeting adjourned.

ALBANY.

Joint Convention of the Two Houses—Ray Once More—Reports of Bills—The New Charter—The Grinding Committee, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1870.

The feature of to-day's proceedings was the meeting of both Houses in Joint Convention, to elect a Regent of the University and a Police Commissioner for New York. In accordance with the decision of the Democratic caucus last evening, FRANCIS KERNAN, of Utica, was elected to the first position, and Judge BOSWORTH, of New-York, to the second—the Republicans casting their vote in a body for HENRY R. SELDEN, of Rochester, for Regent, and ex-Mayor BOOTH, of Brooklyn, for Commissioner. After the joint convention the Senate proceeded to elect a stenographer for that body, (ANDREW J. DIVINE,) and then took up the discussion of Senator MURPHY's Excise bill, which occupied the remainder of the session.

IN RE. RAY.

The Assembly Committee on Grievances to-day presented a long report in the case of HENRY RAY, member from Ontario, arrested and taken to Troy to be used as a witness before the Grand Jury of Rensselaer County. After an elaborate review of the facts of the case and citation of numerous precedents, the Committee came to the unanimous conclusion that the privileges of members were invaded in the case of Mr. RAY, and they conclude their report by recommending that Judge POTTER, who issued the attachment, District-Attorney FRENCH, who applied for it, and Officer BENEDICT, who executed it, be summoned before the Bar of the House to receive such punishment as the House in its judgment shall see fit to impose. The report was read and made the special order for to-morrow morning.

BROOKLYN FERRIES AND BATHS.

The Commerce and Navigation Committee to-day reported favorably a bill to compel the Union Ferry Company to run boats every quarter of an hour after 12 o'clock at night on the Bridge and Catharine-street ferries. The Health Committee reported favorably a bill to authorize the Common Council of Brooklyn to establish and maintain public baths in that city.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The bill to reorganize the Court of Special Sessions in New-York, so as to enable all the Police Justices to sit on the Bench of the Court in rotation, was introduced by Colonel MURPHY to-day and referred to the Committee on Cities.

THE CHARTER.

The New-York Charter has encountered such violent opposition from all quarters that it may be regarded as already dead and buried. This leaves the Democracy all at sea again in the middle of the session as to what shall be done to "reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York." Time is short, and it will not do to wait for the manufacture of a new charter; so the New-York delegation begin to talk of reviving the old Charter of 1857, under which the Aldermanic "Ring" ruled the City and achieved fame and fortune. It is certain that whatever legislation, if any, shall be agreed upon with regard to New-York will result in placing the City in the hands of some kind of a "Ring," and the main question for taxpayers would appear to be whether it is better to continue power in the hands of the Ring that has already got rich and is now trying to be respectable, or to transfer it to a new and hungry set who have neither riches nor respectability to back them. If any one supposes that such men as NORTON, GENET, and CREAMER in the Senate, or PETER MITCHELL and his colleagues in the Assembly, oppose the present "Ring," or the Ring charter, from any desire to promote the interests of the people of New-York or any interests but their own, he must be simple indeed. The whole thing is simply a "grab game" between the different political factions in New-York, and until the people of that City can devise some means to make the trade of politics less profitable in the Metropolis than it is now, it will be absurd to hope to better their condition by transferring power from one faction to the other.

THE GRINDING COMMITTEE.

The Speaker to-day announced the sub-Committee on the Whole, commonly called the "Grinding Committee," consisting of sixteen members, or two from each Judicial District. The notable feature in the organization of the Committee is that the Brooklyn delegation is ignored entirely, and the Republican members of the House almost entirely. The last was expected, but the first excites some comment. S.

The "Honest Democratic Legislature"—A Specimen Act—The Ferry Bridge Gates—Questionable Humanity.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Assembly met this evening, and ordered several bills to a third reading, among them the bill to create a clerkship to the Board of Police Justices in New-York, with a salary equal to that of the Clerk of the Superior Court, which is $6,500. Mr. WHITE gave a thorough ventilation to the bill, showing it to be a barefaced swindle on the taxpayers of the City; that it was not needed nor asked for by the Police Justices themselves, who only met as a Board once a year, and who had heretofore hired a man to perform the duties of clerk for $250 per annum, and the same man would be glad to continue the work at the same rate. Notwithstanding this thorough exposure of the fraud, the Democrats went for the bill in a body, and secured the aid of one Republican, ALVORD, the representative of Syracuse salt, to help them through with the swindle. When this bill reaches Governor HOFFMAN's hands, if it ever does, and he is called upon to sanction a law that gives a clerk for one day's work $2,500 more than his entire annual pay, he will be enabled to appreciate that joke about an "honest Democratic Legislature." The House also ordered to a third reading the bill compelling the Union Ferry Company to erect gates at their bridges, although the entire delegation from Brooklyn protested against it, and challenged the production of a single resident of that city who wished for safeguards, or who would regard them as anything else but nuisances.

Removal of the Niagara Frontier Police Commissioners.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Governor HOFFMAN has rendered a decision in the case of OBEDIAH J. GREEN, SALMON SHAW and JONATHAN S. BUELL, Commissioners of the Niagara Frontier Police, finding them guilty of taxing patrolmen for political purposes, levying a contribution and deducting it from the pay of the men, and licensing houses of prostitution as drinking places under the excise powers granted to the Commissioners, and removes them from office.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 10.

Mr. MURPHY reported the bill providing for the completion of the Bedford-avenue improvement, Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER—Amending the act incorporating the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company of the City of New-York.

By Mr. PIERCE—Fixing compensation of the Stenographer of the Supreme Court, Circuit Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer of Kings County. The bill fixes the compensation at $3,000 per annum, and ten cents for each hundred words for all transcripts of his notes required by law.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Authorizing a plan for the streets and avenues of Yonkers.

By Mr. LORD—Aiding in the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad. The bill authorizes State aid to the amount of $250,000 when rails have been laid from Oswego to Genesee River in Monroe County, and $250,000 more when the road is completed to Lewiston.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. ANDREW DEVINE was appointed Stenographer to the Senate.

THE REGENCY AND POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Senate having made nominations for Regent and Police Commissioner, Messrs. KERNAN and BOSWORTH proceeded to the Assembly Chamber to compare the same.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET RAILROAD.

The bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New-York, was passed.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Senate then took up the special order, it being the bill to repeal the Metropolitan Excise law. The question was on the substitute moved by Mr. NORTON, making an excise law for the State, when a protracted debate ensued.

Mr. MURPHY moved an amendment providing that licensed places, except as provided in the bill, shall be kept closed on Sundays, on election days, and between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning. After debate the amendment was adopted.

Mr. KENNEDY moved to strike out the provision requiring licenses to be granted by the President and Trustees of villages. Lost.

Mr. HUBBARD offered the following additional section, which was adopted:

SECTION 6. In no town or village shall the Commissioners of Excise created by this act appoint a Clerk of the Board of Excise; the pay of Commissioners of Excise in towns or villages shall be the same per diem as allowed to them for their services per diem as town or village officers; the moneys arising from the sale of licenses in any town or village shall be deposited with the County Treasurer within thirty days after receiving the same, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Supervisors at their next annual meeting, for the support of the poor of such town; the book of minutes kept by such Commissioners of Excise in any town or village, except when in use by such Commissioners, shall be deposited in the Clerk's office of such town or village; the expenses of procuring necessary books in any town or village, when actually incurred, shall be audited and paid in like manner as any other town or village charges.

Mr. SCOTT moved to strike out the words "so much of the last mentioned act as makes intoxication an offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, is hereby abrogated and annulled." Lost—10 to 12, the Republicans in the affirmative.

Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment authorizing the submitting of the question of "license or no license" to the people of each county at the annual elections. If a majority of the people of any county vote against license, no license to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted in said county.

The Committee then rose and reported progress, when the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

The Canal Board sent in a communication relative to what legislation is necessary to provide for any deficiency in the canal revenues; which was ordered to be printed.

They say no legislation is necessary to provide for any deficiency in the canal revenues to pay the canal debt and interest thereon. Although the revenues fell off last year, it is believed that in the future there will be no serious diminution, certainly none that will interfere with the payment of the canal debt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House in Committee disposed of the following bills:

Incorporating the Cabinet makers' and Carpenters' Union in Brooklyn. Ordered to third reading.

Abolishing the contract system in the State Prisons. Ordered to third reading.

ELECTION OF REGENT AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The House then proceeded in the usual way to nominate a Regent of the University, and FRANCIS KERNAN, of Oneida, was nominated. In like manner JOSEPH L. BOSWORTH was nominated for Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. The members of the Senate then entered the Chamber, and on comparison of the nominations of both bodies they were found to agree. The candidates were declared duly elected.

A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. FIELDS, from the Special Committee on the arrest as a witness of Hon. HENRY RAY, member of the House, submitted a written report, including the testimony, and concluding with resolutions summoning Hon. PLATT POTTER, Justice of the Supreme Court, WINDSOR B. FRENCH, District-Attorney of Saratoga County, and ELISHA D. BENEDICT, the officer executing the attachment, to appear before the Bar of the House for a breach of its privilege, and the House then take such action as it may see fit.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS the report was made the special order for to-morrow morning, which was agreed to.

REPORTS.

By Mr. CLARK—Requiring the Brooklyn Ferry Company to run boats at night.

By Mr. DODGE—Authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to maintain public baths.

By Mr. FREAR—Chartering the New-York Real Estate Association of New-York; also, chartering the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York.

By Mr. MOSLEY—The Metropolitan and Grand-avenue, Brooklyn, improvement bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JACOBS—Amending the act relative to banks in parts of Brooklyn; also, relative to savings banks; also, relative to the Atlantic Savings Bank; also, altering the map of Brooklyn.

By Mr. JONES—Improving Willoughby and other avenues in Brooklyn.

By Mr. CULLEN—Appointing Commissioners to assess damages by street grading in Brooklyn; also, chartering the Security Bank of Brooklyn.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—Relative to the Brooklyn public schools.

By Mr. C. MURPHY—Relative to the Court of Special Sessions in New-York; also, providing for the better defence of the State.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—Amending the Charter of the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank of New-York; also, relative to the Fifty-fifth Regiment National Guard.

By Mr. HENNESSY—Amending the code of procedure in the Courts of the State.

By Mr. DECKER—Chartering the Staten Island and Elizabeth Ferry Company.

By Mr. MOONEY—Chartering the Peabody Beneficent Society of New-York.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Chair announced the following as the Sub-Committee of the Whole:

Messrs. Frear, Cavanagh, Lawrence, Horton, Stranahan, Palmer, Jerred, Dimmick, Merchant, Young, Bennett, Ray, Ransom, Winans.

Recess till 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House, in Committee, disposed of the following bills, as noted:

Authorizing persons residing on Indian reservations to vote at the nearest election district. Ordered to a third reading.

Relative to redemption of land sold for non-payment of taxes. This requires notification to the mortgagees. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank of New-York. This merely reconstructs the Board of Managers. Ordered to a third reading.

THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

The bill relating to the Board of Police Justices in the City of New-York came next in order. This provides for the appointment of a clerk at a salary, the same as the Clerk of the Marine Court.

Mr. WHITE thought inasmuch as this Board met only once a year, no clerk was needed. The office would be a sinecure. He moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. CAMPBELL said there was a bill pending here relative to the Court of Special Sessions, which, if adopted, will give work enough to this clerk.

Mr. WHITE withdrew his motion, and moved that the salary shall be the same as has been paid the temporary clerk, which was $250. Lost.

Mr. WHITE moved that the salary be made $2,000 per annum.

Mr. VAN STEINBURGH moved that it be $8 per day for actual service.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. WHITE, but was lost.

Mr. WHITE renewed his motion, and Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved to make it $4,000.

Both motions were rejected.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

PAY OF STATE PRISON OFFICIALS.

The bill to continue the law relative to the pay of State Prison officials was considered. The law which increased the salaries expires in March next.

Mr. HUSTED moved to strike out the limit of two years. Carried.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

PROTECTION TO LIFE AT NEW-YORK FERRIES.

The bill requiring the New-York Ferry Companies to provide gates to their slips to protect the lives of passengers was taken up.

Messrs. MOSELY, O'KEEFE and JACOBS opposed the bill, and Mr. NACHTMAN sustained it, and the Committee reported progress.

Mr. JACOBS moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Lost.

Mr. JACOBS then moved the bill be ordered to a third reading. Carried. Adjourned.

Professor T. B. Maury on the Gulf Stream.

Professor T. B. MAURY, of this City, last evening addressed a large audience at the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, taking as his subject "The Gulf Stream." He described the course taken by the Equatorial current; showed how it sweeps up against the Windward Isles, where it is split in two, a part known as the Gulf Stream, passing through the group of islands into the Carribean Sea; thence making the circuit of the Gulf of Mexico, passing up the coast to a point opposite Cape Hatteras, and thence striking out to the western coast of Europe, and again northwardly along the Scandinavian coast into the Arctic Sea. He illustrated, too, how the warm temperature of this stream—86 degrees being its maximum—modified the climate of Western Europe, and tended greatly to produce the high state of civilization existing there. It moves with a velocity equal to that of the Amazon, and is in volume three thousand times larger than the Mississippi. The lecture was listened to with great attention, and a vote of thanks was tendered him at the close of his address.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Ice Question—Artificial Ice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in a recent number of your paper on the all-absorbing ice question. The continued mild weather, together with the advanced state of the season, make it almost certain that there will be, during the coming Summer, a great scarcity of that favorite commodity of the American people. The matter becomes thus, in its possible consequences upon the public health, one of vital importance. Now and then, during the past few years, reference has been made in the newspapers to the manufacture of artificial ice; yet it is known to but very few that this branch of industry has been quietly brought to such a state of perfection and economy as to admit of competition with natural ice even in the most favored latitudes. Several good ice machines have been patented in this country. We understand that parties who have closely investigated the subject and examined every machine in operation, here and abroad, pronounce unhesitatingly that ice can be made and is now actually made in various European cities for about $2 per ton. We would, therefore, suggest to our ice companies, or other capitalists, the propriety of making, while it is yet time, such arrangements as will secure us cheap ice next Summer.

J. M. L.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1870.

The Sale of Tickets at Niblo's Theatre.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is something wrong connected with the sale of tickets at Niblo's which, I think, should be exposed. The sale for Mr. FECHTER'S *Hamlet* was advertised to commence this morning at 9 o'clock. Before the hour I was on hand, expecting, of course, to reap the fruits of early rising and promptitude in the procurement of the seats I desired. What was my surprise to learn, on the opening of the box office, that the choice seats—the front rows of the parquette circle, and many in the stall—were only to be obtained of an individual at No. 114 Broadway, which place had not been advertised in the TIMES as a place of sale.

On proceeding thither I found that the price of these choice seats was twenty-five cents advance on the regular price. Thus the public are quietly handed over to be the prey of private speculation. If there must be speculation let the speculators stand the same chance as others at a fair sale of tickets at a stated time, but let us have no more of these bogus sales. The thing is aggravated by the fact that the price of seats at this theatre is already too high—higher, we believe, than at any other theatre.

FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1870.

Time to Act.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret I read your article of to-day on "Time to Act;" pleasure that you do not fear to notice the misdeeds of our officials, and regret that you do not point out a definite remedy. That our large cities are the worst governed and most corrupt in the world, and the inhabitants thereof are being most unmercifully robbed in the way of taxation, &c., from day to day, no person in his sober senses will deny; but where or what is the remedy?

Suppose some of our leading merchants pay a little more attention as to how the money goes out of their pockets, instead of giving all their attention to the means of putting it in—let them call a meeting and organize a "reform association"—having no regard to politics—subscribe a fund, and employ honest counsel to work against these officials with their own weapons, the law, and use, so to speak, technicality against technicality, to the end that the corrupt "members of the political Ring" have justice meted out to them; and, in case the judges, justices, &c., members of the same Ring, do not their duty honestly and faithfully, let them be impeached and be debarred from holding office evermore, if no other punishment be meted out to them. A merchant of this City told me that he would willingly pay $1,000 per annum to be assured that he would not have his goods stolen from him.

The honest element in our cities, without doubt, is largely in the majority, and when necessary can be relied on—witness the riots during the war; but there must be a leader in some shape, and I propose that the Reform Association take the place of this leader or Captain. That the sober, honest element in our large cities is in the majority was fully demonstrated in our election for Mayor some years ago between WOOD and TIEMAN. It was a public boast that WOOD should be elected "in any case." At that time I wrote a communication to the newspapers, calling on the sober, honest citizens to awake from their lethargy, and praying them to come forward, do their duty and vote for an honest man. The result of the contest is well known. TIEMAN was elected. Notwithstanding the thousands of fraudulent votes stuffed, it was said, in the ballot boxes after the closing of the polls, they fell short of the mark, the honest element preponderated over all. And now, once again, I pray that we may awake from our lethargy. The time for action is come, when honest men must look to their own, and see to it that the dishonest element be reduced at all events, if not entirely eradicated.

Merchants of New-York and Brooklyn, be up and doing; start your Reform Associations, let the names connected with them be such as to strike terror to the hearts of evil doers. Organize at once, and stop the flow to the ranks of the society of thieves and murderers. Appoint your counsel and others, let them work quietly, and after securing sufficient evidence open on these rascals from the highest to the lowest with a thunderbolt that will prove a lesson to evil-doers forevermore.

P. E. B.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

The Cost of Armories.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you inform an old subscriber where the Board of Supervisors get authority for renting armories at such enormous prices for our militia? I know of one regiment that never parades 200 men, whose armory, fitted up at the City's expense, will compare favorably with a Fifth-avenue parlor, and for which the City pays a yearly rent of some $20,000. This is by no means an isolated case.

A TAXPAYER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

Two Bills at Albany—Protection to Human Beings and Animals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Among the legion of laws and amendments to laws, introduced and to be introduced at Albany this Winter, probably no two will be found to meet and merit the warm and hearty approval of so large a majority of the people of this City as Mr. Assemblyman BURNS' amendment of the law "against cruelty to animals," and the humanitarian measure introduced by Mr. MITCHELL to protect the lives and comfort of passengers in our City railroad cars, when avaricious

"Man's inhumanity to man"—and horse,
"Makes countless thousands mourn"—and groan,

as thousands will readily attest who daily pay for the privilege of working their passage up and down at the straps of the Third-avenue cars.

Mr. BURNS' amendment has the true ring, and strikes in the right direction. It holds the employer, or employers, liable to all the penalties for violation, &c., except in certain clearly defined cases. Mr. MITCHELL'S bill covers more ground, and goes directly to the core of the evil. It provides each passenger in every car with a railroad seat, to the number of twenty-five, not to exceed thirty, the maximum allowed to any street car. Such a law, if so framed as to forbid any but the conductor and driver to remain upon the platform, would not only give a salutary check to the murder, by inches, of the noble animals doomed to drag overloaded cars through sunshine and storm, but would more effectually break up the systematized gangs of thieves and pickpockets that infest our City cars—and to a fearful extent—than would the services of at least one thousand additional Policemen.

The good people of the City of New-York have suffered this inhumanity to themselves and the poor helpless brutes quite long enough. Let a demonstration be made; let us say to these long-pursed railroad gentry, in words and efforts that cannot be misunderstood, thus far and no further. Let Messrs. BURNS and MITCHELL be encouraged and sustained in their laudable efforts by the approval of the people, at a public meeting, convened at the Cooper Institute, or some other convenient point, under the auspices of the Society of which Mr. BERGH is President. Let this be followed by a constant stream of petitions to the law-making powers at Albany in behalf of the measures that shall prove by its force and volume the determination of the people to be heard and respected, and they will be heard and respected. To facilitate the matter blank sheets, with requisite heading, could be left at all the Police Stations in the City, where the interested could call at their leisure and subscribe their names.

Very respectfully,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870.

CURRENT NOTES.

Charlotte, N. C., lights its streets on Sunday nights only.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* seems to be devoting most of his time to researches in ancient history.

And now comes the Sacramento *Union* asserting that Tahoe means, not grasshopper, but big water.

Worcester, Mass., is to have a new Democratic morning paper, to be called the *Times*. The first number will be issued March 7.

An advertisement in a Missouri paper informs the gentleman who fell down stairs and lost his teeth where he can obtain them.

A Southern writer informs us that "Southern literature has the peculiarity of being bilinguous."

Daviess County produces more tobacco than any other county in Kentucky. Its yield last year was 6,298,850 pounds.

Citizens of Columbia, S. C., on Sunday last, contributed $144 18 to aid the wretched Cretans.

Dogs paid the State of Kentucky $2,109 55 for licenses last year, and killed 21,016 sheep, valued at $59,342.

It is not now tautological to speak of old veterans. Old veterans are soldiers of the war of 1812; veterans are soldiers of the late rebellion.

A Cincinnati reporter announces that a certain "magnificent tobacco sales warehouse was inaugurated on Monday with much *éclat*, including a sale of forty-one hogsheads."

A correspondent of a New-Jersey paper says it was his "privilege" to witness a recent execution in Delaware. There is no accounting for tastes.

A farmer in Lewiston, Me., sells his wood by sample, leaving sticks at residences and offering to deliver wood like them at a specified price.

Some Canadian papers object to the proposed fractional currency on the ground that it would be inconvenient for those who cannot read.

The Rhode Island House on Tuesday defeated by five majority a bill to authorize the intermarriage of whites and negroes. It had passed the Senate.

Toledo has four tobacco manufactories and Cincinnati has forty-four. Toledo last year manufactured 2,282,645 pounds and Cincinnati 2,657,945 pounds.

A North Carolina paper makes a point unintentionally when it says there is an old adage which runneth: "Save at the picket and waste at the bung."

Indiana reports that J. W. WHITNEY, a blacksmith, who had his leg broken by a kick from his horse on Saturday, set it himself and then rode home, a distance of forty miles, alone.

The trustees of the Illinois Insane Asylum have accepted the resignation of Dr. MCFARLAND, its Superintendent, to take effect when his successor is appointed.

A Delaware paper reports that a farmer in that State met with a serious loss while absent from home on Tuesday evening. His house took fire, and on his return he found "everything burned but a little meat."

Vice-President TORRANCE of the New-York Central, who has resigned, has addressed a letter to the officers and employes of the road, thanking them for the admirable coöperation they have given him in the performance of his duties.

The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company have a locomotive which, during the past twelve and a half months has run upwards of 40,000 miles without the loss of a single trip, and without a five minutes' detention at any time, and has never needed repair.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Union* of Friday last fills one column with an article headed "Murder at Midnight; a Man Shot Dead;" the next with an article on "The Capture of the Boy Murderers," and the next with an article on "The Rushville Murder."

It is written of a Southern poet that he is in no sense a Burns, a Dupont, a Bürger or a Berchet, and that he is as nearly as possible the antipodal of Hudibras, Butler, Kortum, Scarron, and that style of thinkers. The man who writes it is as nearly as possible the antipodal of Solomon and that style of thinkers.

Students of Dickinson College have organized a Boat Club, have purchased the fast-sailing barge *Mystic*, and hope after sufficient practice to be able to compete in the race with many of the leading Clubs of the country. So says a Pennsylvania paper, but it does not further explain what is to be their style of boating.

San Francisco merchants organized last week the California Association for the restoration of American shipping interests, and also adopted resolutions declaring that they indorsed the sentiments expressed in the document received from New-York through the courtesy of Mr. W. H. WEBB.

Chicago papers contain advertisements of two articles having identically the same name, one of which is declared to be excellent for cleaning windows, marble and tinware, and the other as positively guaranteed "a new and delicious cream caramel, of different and genuine fruit flavors together." If, consequently, mistakes happen in families, who shall bear the blame?

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks while there is no disputing the fact that the present price of wheat is ruinously low for the farmer there is still much reason to doubt whether a rise can be expected very soon, and that the only prospect of a considerable advance is to be looked for in the direction of a decrease in the breadth planted.

A member of the Alabama House of Representatives, whose seat is contested, on the 1st inst. sent the Speaker a letter in which he said: "To-morrow I am to be married, and on Saturday I take the boat for Mobile, thence to Montgomery. I think it but fair, under the unusual circumstances, that I should be given time to appear before the body to make my defence. Any indecent haste on the part of the Legislature would not be creditable."

Three men visited the Potter's Field in Chicago a few nights ago and quietly eat their lunch while resurrecting a body. They were discovered as they were departing, one of them bearing the "dead subject" in a bag on his shoulder, and were pursued by six men, but they turned upon their pursuers, fired upon them, wounding two, and then dropped their prize, ran and escaped.

JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, has addressed, through the Press, a letter to the Bar of Cincinnati in which he complains that Judge WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of that city, was unjust to him in his eulogy before them of the late ex-Secretary STANTON, and testifies to his own consciousness of the integrity and fidelity with which he discharged every duty while in the service of the United States. He denies that he was in any way responsible for the abstraction of the Indian bonds, and says he has been slandered on this account long enough.

Wisconsin sends us another dog story. The owner of the dog got drunk and lay down on the railroad track to sleep, with none but the dog to keep him company. The whistle of an approaching train shrieked in the startled ear of night; the faithful dog tugged at his master's clothes and tore them in his efforts to awaken him. His efforts proved in vain, and the dog took the man by his shoulder and fairly dragged him from the track just as the train came along. The man was saved, but the poor faithful dog was struck by the cowcatcher and killed. His grateful owner, when he awoke from his stupor, gathered up the pieces and reverently buried them.

Lake Tahoe is a sheet of fresh water of wondrous purity, lying in a deep basin among the Sierra Nevada Mountains, twenty miles long from north to south, and varying in width from eight to ten miles. Completely surrounded by lofty mountains, some of whose peaks are covered with perpetual snow, and lying at an altitude of 6,200 feet above the level of the sea, a remarkable feature of the lake is that its surface is never frozen, attributable, perhaps, to its depth, which averages about 1,000 feet. The extreme depth, so far as known, is 1,523 feet. The State of Nevada owns one-half of it, and is determined to call its portion Tahoe, whether California prefers Bigler or not.

CRUELTIES AT SEA.

Additional Statements in the Neptune Case—Alleged Ill-Treatment of Passengers and Crew—Damaging Charges Against Captain Peabody.

JAMES BRADY, RICHARD BOND, WILLIAM CARTER and JACOB MILLER, four of the seamen on the ship *Neptune*, who alleged that they were cruelly beaten by Captain PEABODY and his two mates, BRADY and NOLAN, on the late passage from Liverpool, are now lying in the Long Island Hospital, corner of Henry and Pacific streets, Brooklyn, suffering from the effects of the injuries they received. All the men are in a bad condition, but BRADY'S case is considered critical. Having received many gashes on the back part of his head, and being afforded no medical attention, the sores have become putrid, and his recovery is considered doubtful. The other men are at their boarding house, and some of them are so sick that they will probably also have to be taken to the hospital.

In addition to the statements made by the eight seamen, which were published on Wednesday morning, MICHAEL MCDONNELL, WILLIAM JOYCE, SAMUEL BROWN and ARTHUR SAUNDERS, each of whom alleges that he has sustained injuries similar to those before detailed, at the hands of the officers of the *Neptune*, have come forward and added their testimony.

In corroboration of the first statements published and of MCDONNELL'S affidavit, an affidavit was made yesterday, signed by ARTHUR SAUNDERS, SAMUEL WITHEY, WM. JOYCE and SAMUEL BROWN.

On the 24th of May, 1869, Captain PEABODY was arrested while in this port and arraigned before United States Commissioner OSBORN, on complaint of THOMAS CARDIN, one of the seamen, who charged PEABODY, who then commanded the *Neptune*, with assaulting him with an iron belaying pin, with intent to kill him, while on the high seas. The Captain gave $1,000 bail for examination on June 3. On that day the complainant, for some cause, did not appear, and the Commissioner was forced to dismiss the case.

On Jan. 17, 1866, Captain PEABODY, then commanding the same ship, was before United States Commissioner STILWELL for examination on a similar charge made by AMOS RICHARDS, another seaman.

In this case Captain PEABODY succeeded in obtaining his discharge, but for what reason Commissioner STILWELL cannot now remember.

United States Commissioners BETTS and STILWELL say that Captain PEABODY has been before United States Commissioners several times on similar charges.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FINDLAY, a very respectable-appearing lady, who resides with her husband in Seventh-street, one door from Central-avenue, Hunter's Point, and who, with her husband, was a passenger on the ship *Neptune*, from Liverpool, in the Fall of 1858, having seen and read one of the statements contradicting the reports of the cruelties alleged to have been practiced by Captain PEABODY and his mates, came over to the office of Mr. GEORGE H. SMITH, the counsel for the seamen, and exhibited the original manuscript copy of an address drawn up by her fellow-passengers relating to alleged cruelties practiced upon them by Captain PEABODY during the voyage. The address is as follows:

Statement of Passengers on Board the Neptune, Black Ball Line, commanded by Captain Peabody.

As a warning to old countrymen bringing out their friends and relations to America, we give the following imperfect narrative of the ill-treatment we received on board of the above ship, as it would be impossible to describe the cruelty that was daily—nay, hourly—practiced on us. On arriving at Liverpool a number of the passengers' trunks were brought on board by a steamer, and broken by the reckless manner in which they were taken in, and several of the necessaries provided for the voyage taken from them; and then persons having children were promiscuously huddled together with persons of both sexes, crowded in such a manner that ten occupied the space allotted for five. The berth occupied by so many persons broke down at night. A man took a lamp from where it hung to see what was the matter. He was taken on deck by the mate and detained there for a length of time and beaten. Upwards of a hundred were punished during the voyage for offences which they had no means of avoiding, there being no rules made known whereby we might regulate our conduct. Innocence was no shield against their tyranny. If accused of any offence by any of the boys belonging to the ship, punishment was inevitable. If we attempted to speak in self defence, we were commanded to be silent, or often struck on the mouth. Though many have offered to produce witnesses of their innocence, it was of no avail. Men have been dragged out of their beds, beaten in the most brutal manner, compelled to stop the greatest part of the night upon deck, and it was afterwards discovered that they were innocent. The manner the Captain treated us was, when passing us on deck, tripping us and letting us fall with all our force on deck, in one instance letting a man fall against a woman with a baby in her arms, and when she remonstrated, pushing her in the most bruta manner out of the forecastle, her and her—baby, as he called it. The same morning, taking the hose he pointed it at the people that were waiting to have their victuals cooked, drenching them to the skin, and when they rushed from the place to avoid being wet he seemed to enjoy himself highly. When they were trampling over women and children in their hurry to get away, a number of people were bringing their clothes. The mate flung their clothing overboard, beating the owners severely with a rope which he carried in his pocket for the purpose. Every possible annoyance was offered to us. The ventilation on the lower deck being defective, was rendered more so by the cabin passengers being permitted to put their chests on the grating over the hatches. When it was complained of they were told it would be closed altogether. We were defrauded of our allowance of provisions and water. They served us with provisions on the 3d of August, and for six days giving us none; after the 13th they stopped potatoes, mustard, vinegar, and all the voyage we were served short of water, which, from the thirst occasioned by the salt meat, was a great evil. Those who weighed their allowance state they were served short. The persons professing the Catholic religion, which was the most of the passengers, had insult added to injury. When it was complained that they were without food, they were insultingly told to "go to ——, to her whom all generations shall call blessed," and if she would not give them bread she would give them laudanum, when they knelt in prayer to make her intercession. They were compelled to desist by curses. We the undersigned do call upon all friends to humanity to aid in giving publicity to those facts, and dragging such monsters into day. We also call upon all honest journals to give this a place in their columns, and they will serve the cause of justice by bringing them before the bar of public opinion. In particular we call upon all who have friends to come out here to warn them to avoid them, for life is unsafe under such persons, for they have no feeling in common with good men. Signed on behalf of the passengers on board of the *Neptune* on the 5th September, 1858. Lawrence O'Reilly, Lewis M. O'Reilly, John Moon, Peter O'Reilly, Thomas Grady, Michael Leary, James Burges, William McQuillen, John McQuillen, John Walsh, John Pranplene, John Evans, William Pearson, Charles McColgan, Thomas Findlay, Timothy Murphy, Patrick McDonald, John Collins, Edward Mahoney, F. O. Templeton, John McCormick, Johnstone Collen, Thomas Long, John Long, John Paterson, David Dow.

The passengers, so Mrs. FINDLAY states, caused the arrest of Captain PEABODY, but the hearing of the case being repeatedly postponed, and the complainants wearying of their efforts to procure justice, they finally abandoned the matter. Mrs. FINDLAY further states that when she heard, some few years since, of Captain PEABODY having caused the death of a female passenger by cruelty—exposing her to the inclemency of the weather during her confinement—she endeavored, when she found the Captain was likely to escape punishment, to have the above address published, but being ignorant what course to pursue, she abandoned the attempt.

THE TOWNSEND MURDER.

Reynolds Arraigned—The Trial to Commence Next Thursday—Mead at the Bar.

JACK REYNOLDS, charged with murdering WILLIAM TOWNSEND, the grocer, in Hudson-street recently, was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge INGRAHAM, yesterday morning and pleaded not guilty. Being without counsel, WILLIAM F. HOWE was assigned to defend him.

District-Attorney GARVIN pressed on the trial, but Mr. HOWE urged that having but just come into the case it was necessary that he should have time to prepare for trial and procure the necessary medical testimony. The trial was fixed for Thursday next.

MICHAEL MEAD, also charged with murder, in having kicked and beaten to death MARGARET MEAD in December last, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. His trial was also postponed to a further day.

Action Against the French Cable Company.

Word was sent from Collector BAILEY'S office to the District-Attorney yesterday, to the effect that there was good ground for commencing a civil action against the French Transatlantic Submarine Cable Company, on a charge of non-compliance with the Internal Revenue law. It was alleged that the Company had been guilty of omitting to place revenue stamps on 100 different receipts which were made out at its office, and that they were therefore liable to a penalty of $50 for each omission. The matter was turned over to Assistant District-Attorney EMERSON to investigate. It is quite probable that it will shortly be abandoned by the Government.

The Duty of United States Assessors.

An adjourned meeting of the United States Assessors of this City and neighborhood was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Assessor VAN WYCK, No. 108 Leonard-street. The call included the Assessors of the thirteen Congressional Districts in New-York City, and those of the three districts in New-Jersey, nearest this City, and the subject announced for the meeting was the assessment of the special taxes under recent rulings of Commissioner DELANO. The attendance was small. Mr. VAN WYCK occupied the chair, and Mr. HARRIS acted as Secretary, but after discussion it was considered [illegible] to postpone deliberation upon the subject until a fuller representation could be obtained. The meeting was therefore adjourned until a week from next Wednesday.

THE BROKERS' PENALTIES.

Noncompliance with the Revenue Laws—List of the Firms that have Settled.

About two hundred bankers and brokers of Wall-street and vicinity were recently fined by the Government for noncompliance with the Revenue law relating to the total amount of capital employed in the banking business. It is said that the emoluments which will accrue to different persons in consequence of the payment of these fines, will be extremely large. The following shows the amounts of the penalties which have already been deposited with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court by the various firms against which suits were commenced:

A. J. Creon & Co., $200; C. A. Lawrence & Co., $200; Samuel L. Sands & Co., $200; Ludlow, Patton & Co., $200; Jos. J. Hoyt, $200; W. H. Worthington, $200; Robert Waller, $200; Hubert Bros., $.00; A. Wolff, Jr. & Co., $200; J. A. Underwood & Co., $2 0; Gould, Strong & Co., $200; Johnson & Day, $200; Cox & Bishop, $200; Albert Fink & Bro., $200; Farlee & Titus, $200; Day & Morse, $200; Christmas, Cushman & Hurlburt, $200; Bogart & White, $200; De Jonge & Co., $200; Thos. Reed & Co., $200; J. H. Ewell & Co., $200; Delafield & Fitch, $200; A. S. Munroe & Co., $200; Whitey & Neilson, $200; Carpenter & Richards, $200; Hall & Burr, $200; D. Henry Smith, $200; Milton, Home, Pearl & Co., $200; Quenan & Enos, $200; Openheim Bros., $200; J. Howard Wainwright, $200; John Ten Broeck, $200; Joseph Marion, $200; George Clark & Co., $200; Nelson Redmond, $200; D. Springer & Co., $200; B. S. Hall & Young, $200; M. L. B. Martin, $200; S. A. Mills, $200; J. K. Gracie & Haight, $200; A. O. Reed, $200; H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, $200; Geo. H. Bend, $200; F. W. Quirck, $200; Warren, Kidder & Co., $200; Friedman & Salomon, $200; Musgrave & Co., $200; Robert Manley & Co., $200; Suydam & Vincent, $200; C. H. Harris, $200; Stewart & Matterson, $200; Wood, Ricck & Co., $200; Work, Davis & Barton, $200; Cole & Rutter, $200; W. W. Brandage & Co., $200; Rollins & Co., $200; Robert Baile $200; Atley & Dougherty, $200; J. N. Perkins & Co., $400; A. M. Cohone, $200; W. & J. Taylor, $200; Baldwin & Weeks, $200; Farrar & Larned, $200; Gurgane & Day, $200; D. M. Morrison, $200; Eugene Thompson, $200; Newton, Russell & Co., $200; Palmer & De Towers, $200; A. H. Bulkley & Co., $200; Patchen & Bro., $200; W. W. Rogers & Co., $200; Charles McClure & Co., $200; George F. Herbert, $200; Freeman, Petty & Bond, $200; Garlichs & Simons, $200; S. B. Jacobs, $200; R. L. Edwards, $200; Molter & Hagan, $200; Hagar & Tompkins, $200; Capran & Strong, $200; Ketchum, Phipps & Belknap, $200; T. T. Walker, $200; C. H. Kimball, $200; H. A. Bostwick, $200; Fanshawe & Milliken, $200; Stout & Dickinson, $200; Puleston, Raymond & Co., $200; Maxwell & Graves, $200; A. & B. Van Dyck, $200; T. F. Lockwood, $200; Coen & Auferman, $200; C. R. St. George, $200; Taussig, Fisher & Co., $200; Marquand, Hill & Co., $200; Gelston & Bussing, $200; T. L. Taylor & Cooper, $200; Vernon & Hoy, $200; Robbins, Powell & Co., $200; Greenleaf, Morris & Co., $200; Stone, Nichols & Co., $200; Davidson & Jones, $200; H. Kennedy & Co., $200; Black & Palmer, $200; Whittemore & Mott, $200; Wainwright & Shaw, $200; Crommelin & Tillinghast, $200; Coleman Benedict, $200; Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co., $200; Kurth, Machod & Kuhne, $200; Harriott, Patten & Co., $200; De Lange & Dyatt, $400; Kidd, Price & Co., $400; Lawrence Brothers & Co., $400; A. W. Williams & Co., $400; De Coppet, Rogers & Co., $400; C. S. Sloane & Co., $400; P. J. & A. Armour, $400; Hodgskins & Hobson, $200; Ketchum & Clark, $200; Manning & De Forrest, $200; Saxton & Rogers, $200; Wm. C. Weed, $200; John Warren & Son, $200; Hedden, Winchester & Co., $200; Jacquelin & De Croppett, $200; R. L. Cutting, Jr., & Co., $400; J. M. Hartshorn & Bro., $400; Kamleh, Sauer & Co., $400; H. Y. Stebbins & Co., $400; Gay, Prince & Co., $400; John Bloodgood & Co., $400; Beekman Bros. & Hollins, $400; J. Jameson, Smith & Cutting, $400; Wm. Heath & Co., $400; Brownell & Brother, $400; De Hayes & Co., $200; Wm. B. Mott & Co., $200; White, De Freitas & Rathbone, $200; Hutchinson & Broas, $200; J. P. & H. L. Olcott, $400; Donnett & Nichols, $400; Swan & Payson; A. B. Baylis & Co., $400; Chapin, Bowen & Day, $400; Whitehouse & Co., $400; Lockwood & Davenport, $400; Durant & Earle, $400; Fuller, Treat & Cox, $400; Hoyt & Gardiner, $400; Underhill, Haven & Co., $400; Dater & Thompson, $400; H. R. Wilcox, $400; Baker & Ketchum, $400; S. L. & L. Haight, $400; Stead, Stone & Co., $400; S. D. Arthur & Co., $400; Thos. Denny & Co., $400; Rufus Hatch & Co., $400; A. M. Ferris & Brother, $400; L. T. Hoyt, $400; Justh & Co., $400; Asbern & Cammack, $400; O'Brien Brothers, $400; Duke Brothers, $400; Eggleston & Smith, $200; Horton & Dalger, $200; W. H. Whittingham, $200; J. McJinsey, $200; S. Kaats & Brothers, $200; Weston & De Billier, $400; C. A. Meigs & Son, $400; D. Groesbeck & Co., $200; Kissam & Co., $400; Wadsworth & Co., $200.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

Mr. Fisk in Pursuit of More Injunctions—An Extensive Conspiracy Alleged Against the Directors.

Before Judge INGRAHAM, at the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, the case of JAMES FISK, Jr., *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, JOSEPH H. RAMSEY and twenty-nine others, defendants, came up. This action was commenced for the purpose of restraining by injunction the defendants from selling, or transferring, or voting upon, or otherwise using, any of the shares of stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, which they may have received from the Company at a price below $100 per share, whether the same have been forfeited or not, and also why the defendants named should not be restrained from permitting any of the shares of the Company being transferred upon the books of the Company, until the full sum of $100 per share is paid thereon. The complaint upon which the motion is based is very voluminous, containing about sixty folios. It sets forth that the Company was organized in 1851 with a capital of $1,400,000,—divided into 14,000 shares of $100 each, which were issued by the Company at par; that afterwards, by a special act of the Legislature, the capital stock was increased to $5,000,000, divided into shares, and to be issued only at par; that the railroad was long ago completed; that the affairs of the Company are administered by fourteen directors, thirteen of whom are chosen by the stockholders annually; that all the shares of the capital stock, except about $22,500, have been subscribed and fully paid for at par; that plaintiff, FISK, is the owner of 138 shares, now standing in his name on the books of the Company. The complaint, after reciting the proceedings in the action brought in the Seventh Judicial District by the People of the State through the Attorney-General, and the order made by Judge E. D. SMITH, continues to the effect that before the 5th of August last defendant RAMSEY, the President of the Company, issued to defendants GROESBECK, CHAMBERLAIN, VINCENT, MORRELL, FALLS and BOYD, composing the firm of DAVID GROESBECK & Co., and to the defendants, ASHLEY, THOMPSON, SLOAN and GREEN, 2,400 shares of stock of the Company, which purported to be paid up, but that only twenty-five per cent. was paid thereon by defendants; that this stock was issued in the following proportions: To GROESBECK & Co., 900 shares; ASHLEY, 450; THOMPSON, 600; SAMUEL SLOAN, 300; MARTIN E. GREEN, 150; and that ASHLEY has since transferred 300 shares to defendant STEVENS. That President RAMSEY and the other defendants, to whom the 2,400 shares were issued, pretend that those shares had been forfeited to the use of the Company for non-payment of previous subscriptions, on which the Company had received ten per cent., hence that by reason of the forfeiture they are not liable for the par value, as in the case of original subscribers, and they insist upon their right to hold these shares without paying anything beyond the twenty-five per cent. to the Company. This whole theory the plaintiff insists is wrong. It is then alleged in the complaint that shortly before Aug. 5, 1869, a fraudulent combination and conspiracy was entered into by and between the defendants, other than HERRICK, for the purpose of obtaining the absolute control of the Company against the will and in defiance of the majority of the *bona fide* holders of the paid up stock, for the purpose of enabling these parties to use the Company, its stock, assets, &c., for their own private advantage. That it was a part of the plan of the conspiracy to elect themselves as directors at the annual meeting in September; that to effect this, eleven of the conspirators subscribed, so as to comply literally with the provisions of the law. That in furtherance of the conspiracy to defraud, the defendant RAMSEY, as President, at the time of the subscription of his co-conspirators to 9,500 shares, credited each of the subscribers upon the books of the Company with a cash payment of ten per cent. upon the par value, without in reality receiving from them one dollar; that such ten per cent. was not in fact paid to the Company until long after the subscription was made, and that finally this ten per cent. reached the treasury of the Company in the following manner: Some time after the making of subscription, the defendant RAMSEY, having in his possession as President of said Company, $150,000 of the bonds of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, the property of the Company, and as yet unissued, took the bonds, which he thus held in such official capacity, and pledged the same with defendant, GROESBECK, as collateral security for a personal and individual loan of $100,000, then made by GROESBECK to RAMSEY, personally and individually, and that out of the sum of $100,000 so procured by the use of the Company's bonds, defendant RAMSEY subsequently placed $95,000, being the amount of the ten per cent. subscription of his co-conspirators, to the credit of the Company, and retained and appropriated the remaining $5,000 to his own private and individual use. That in furtherance of the same design and conspiracy, and for the express purpose of withdrawing all of the remaining shares of the stock of the Company from the market, and thus preventing any of the *bona fide* holders of the full paid up stock, or any other person not in their combination, from subscribing for the same, or even purchasing the same at par, and of rendering it impossible to procure any other shares, and thus to secure the election of the conspirators as an absolute certainty, the defendant RAMSEY, as such President, subscribed for 10,000 shares, which was all that remained of the capital stock of the Company, in the names and on behalf of DAVID GROESBECK & Co., and said DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., but without paying any amount whatever thereon, and nothing has in fact ever been paid thereon; and he thereupon gave out that there were no shares of the Company's stock remaining unsubscribed for. Also, [illegible] of said [illegible] the stock of the town of [illegible] sold by the Commissioners of said towns to JAY GOULD, and a regular assignment thereof, with authority to transfer the same on the books of the Company, executed and delivered to the said GOULD, who thereupon demanded of PRIME the right to transfer the same on the books. That during the absence of the books from their proper place various unlawful entries were made therein. That the railroad Company is and has been ever since Sept. 7, 1869, and especially since the defendants took possession of the road, greatly in debt, in very straitened circumstances and in imminent danger of bankruptcy.

JAMES FISK, Jr., made an affidavit in which he says: I am the owner and holder of 138 shares of the capital stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. The facts stated in the complaint herein, in respect to my ownership of stock, and the holding of an election, are true of my own knowledge. Every other fact stated in the first nineteen articles of the said complaint is founded upon the evidence taken under oath in the trial of the cause of the People of the State of New-York against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others, recently held at Rochester, and upon a motion there made in that cause, as such evidence is reported to me by persons present, when it was taken. Every fact stated in the twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second articles of the said complaint is founded upon information received by me from JONATHAN R. HERRICK, one of the defendants herein, as well as from other persons. I believe every statement made in the said complaint to be true.

The case was called up yesterday, and a motion was made by the counsel for the defendants for a postponement of the argument. The Court granted the motion, and the case was adjourned for one week, on condition that in the meantime, and until the hearing and decision, the defendants be restrained from permitting any shares to be transferred upon the books of the Company until the full sum of $100 per share shall be paid.

CONCRETE OPHTHALMIA.

Disease Engendered by the Fisk Pavement in Fifth-avenue—Testimony of Physicians—Important Report to the Board of Health.

The report of the Sanitary Committee to the Board of Health with regard to the concrete pavement in Fifth-avenue, sets forth the following interesting facts:

The petitioners allege that:

1st. When dry it forms an impalpable powder, the inhalation of which produces a most serious disease of the respiratory organs; and, in many instances where persons have diseased lungs, it has already produced most serious injury.

2d. When wet it makes a slippery foundation, on which it is almost impossible to walk, and has already caused many serious injuries from the falls resulting therefrom.

3d. As it forms a paste, blocking up the sewers, it thus prevents the ready drainage of the surface water, and leaves it in pools like shallow lakes for slow evaporation. These lakes of liquid mud, holding in solution the refuse of animal and vegetable matter to undergo decomposition, poison the atmosphere with their noxious exhalations, and thus endanger the health of the people by their miasms, and unless speedily removed, will produce a pestilence.

In proceeding to investigate these questions, the Committee first directed the chemist for the Board to analyze the dust arising from the pavement referred to, in order to determine its peculiar properties; and second, they addressed a circular to the physicians whose names were signed to the petition, requesting such information as they had to communicate bearing upon the question, in what manner and to what extent the "Fisk Concrete Pavement" is detrimental to the public health. Professor CHANDLER reports as follows the results of his analysis of the dust of this pavement, obtained at several different places on Fifth-avenue:

Dr. Stephen Smith, Chairman Sanitary Committee:

SIR: In accordance with your request I have collected specimens of the dust from the Fisk Concrete Pavement on Fifth-avenue, at various points, both from the roadway and from the balconies of some of the buildings. My quantative analyses are not completed, but I find the dust to consist of gravel, asphaltum and horse dung. This dust is a most impalpable powder, which will find its way through any crack which will admit air. It does, as might be expected, penetrate through the narrowest window cracks, and under and over the doors of every house in the avenue; and having gained access to the houses, it works its way into the furniture and curtains, to their serious damage. The concrete laid on the hard trap pavement is admirably designed for the rapid reduction, to an impalpable powder, of the gravel stones of which it chiefly consists. It is, in fact, a Mexican Arastra on an enormous scale, such as is used for reducing ores of silver to a powder for the subsequent operations of amalgamation.

The following are the results of the partial analysis of two of the samples:

Silicious matter (gravel)	77.74	87.24
Horse dung; tarry matter	19.51	11.46
Moisture	2.75	1.30
Total	100.00	100.00

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. CHANDLER, Chemist.

FEB. 7, 1870.

In reply to its circular the Committee has received the following communications:

* * * We have no hesitation in stating our conviction that the dust and pulverized matter constantly arising from the concrete pavement of Fifth-avenue is not only positively injurious, but is the exciting cause of many complaints.

Respectfully yours,

G. S. BEDFORD, M. D.
H. M. BEDFORD, M. D.
FREDERICK BEDFORD, M. D.

* * * I can give you but one fact where the evidence of injury from this cause is conclusive. A lady, very tuberculous, feeble from bronchitis, with a strongly-marked tendency, impaired digestion and no appetite, has found from repeated trial that her cough is aggravated in a marked degree by the dust in dry weather; and the odor in warm and wet weather causes so much nausea, with inability to take food, that she has been compelled to abandon a cheerful front room, with a sun exposure for several hours in the morning, for a back room where there is a sun exposure only for a short time in the afternoon.

Yours, sincerely, FORDYCE BARKER.

* * * In answer to your request about the injurious effects of the Fisk concrete pavement on Fifth-avenue to the health of the people, I would answer, first, that I have had several very severe cases of conjunctivitis and palperal œdema, from closure of the lachrymal canals by the tar and dust that was blown into the eyes while crossing the Fifth-avenue or in residing upon it.

Case 1.—Mrs. FRANKLIN, residing at No. 51 East Twenty-fifth-street, sent for me some days since for sore eyes. I found her with both eyelids very much swollen and reddened, conjunction injected—epiphera very great and the cheeks very much irritated by the scalding tears that had been passing over them for some days. The nares and fauces were very dry, and irritated from being deprived of their natural moisture on account of the closure of the lachrymal ducts. On pressure of the lachrymal sacks a small amount of black tarry or glutinous gelatiniform material was squeezed out of the lachrymal punctal, the same as an artist would squeeze his paint out of his tinfoil can.

Her daughter, Mrs. WARNER, No. 18 East Thirty-fourth-street, and child were both affected in a similar manner. They were all riding in a carriage on Fifth-avenue, in perfect health and with no trouble of their eyes, when suddenly a gust of wind produced a whirlpool of dust, which nearly blinded them, and two days afterwards they were all affected in the manner above described.

HUGH BAXTER, son of General BAXTER, Fifth-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street, was affected in the same way. Mr. SAMUEL BABCOCK, of Riverdale, and the two Misses WOOD, of East Twenty-seventh-street, were all affected in the same manner, from being caught on the avenue in a gale of wind, and nearly blinded with its dust.

This dust, which is so fine as to be almost an impalpable powder when dry, forms a thick sticky paste when wet, and when blown into the eyes does not scratch the eye like ordinary dust, but mixing with the tears, forms a sticky paste which is too thick to flow through the lachrymal canals, and thus produces the difficulty above described. Here are seven cases of a serious difficulty which can be traced directly to this Fisk concrete pavement dust.

JOHN KERR, aged about 60, living in Thirty-sixth-street, near Madison-avenue, has been troubled for many years with chronic catarrh, and last Fall had a very severe pneumonia of his left lung, resulting in gangrene and sloughing of a considerable portion of it, but had so far recovered as to be able to ride out in pleasant weather. On the 21st of January, while riding down the avenue, was caught in a gale of wind near Delmonico's, on Fourteenth-street, and nearly choked to death; was compelled to drive over to the Sixth-avenue and get home as soon as possible. I was called to see him, and found him in a violent paroxysm of coughing, which resulted in coughing up a blackish material, which at first was thought to be blood, but on closer inspection proved to be a tarry dust or mud. He has not been so well since this exposure.

Mrs. CHARLES WALL, Park-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and Mrs. GAWTRY, No. 4 East Thirty-seventh-street, were both riding in their carriages on the avenue, near the same place, about the same time, and were both compelled to hurry home by the way of Fourth and Lexington avenues, being unable to ride on the Fifth-avenue. I was called to see them both on the same evening that I had seen Mr. KERR, and finding them suffering in the same way as he, and from the same cause, I naturally attributed the difficulty to the dust on Fifth-avenue, and immediately wrote the petition referred to, and which has been presented to your honorable body for action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS A. SAYRE.

* * * There seems to be no other remedy for this evil than the entire removal of the pavement itself. According to Professor CHANDLER, the process of trituration must go on rapidly and continue until the new pavement is completely ground to powder between the carriage wheels and the Belgian pavement underneath. The tarry ingredients of the pavement can have no effect whatever in mitigating the injurious irritation of this mineral dust. The Committee were unable to obtain any facts bearing upon the second and third statements of the petition. The Committee conclude that the Fisk concrete pavement is a nuisance, dangerous to life and detrimental to the public health, and should be removed from the streets.

The Charges Against Van Saun & Co.

An executive meeting of the Gold Board was held at 3 o'clock yesterday to take action in the case of VAN SAUN & Co., members of the Board, charged with fraud by SAMUEL C. BARR. Mr. VAN SAUN denied *in toto* any illegal transaction on the part of the firm, and at his request a Committee of three was appointed to investigate the case and examine his books, should they see fit. Messrs. W. M. WHITTEMORE, H. S. CAMBLOS and R. H. FOOTE were appointed such Committee, with instructions to report to the Board to-day.

Mr. VAN SAUN made a statement to the effect that in September last BARR came to him and stated that he could buy $5,000 in Government bonds, provided he had $1,800 to deposit as collateral security. He gave BARR a check for the latter amount; BARR failed to produce the bonds, and after a lapse of a week left the City. VAN SAUN received a letter from him, dated at Philadelphia. On his return, VAN SAUN caused his arrest, and he claimed that BARR'S present action is only a subterfuge to hide his own guilt. Mr. VAN SAUN denied positively having engaged in any fraudulent transaction.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers and Miscellaneous Business—Addresses by Rev. Drs. McCosh, Cummings and Others.

The Evangelical Alliance of America held its second annual meeting yesterday, at 3 P. M., at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. In the absence of Hon. WM. E. DODGE, the President of the Alliance, Rev. Dr. HUTTON was chosen temporary Chairman. Rev. Dr. PRIME, the Secretary, read the annual report, which gave an account of the preparation for the grand Conference of the Evangelical Alliances of the world, to be held in this City in September next. The Conference is to meet on the 22d of September, and continue its sessions until the 3d of October, and invitations have been issued to all the alliances of the kind in Europe to send delegates, and in many instances favorable answers have been received. Among the topics already determined upon for discussion on that occasion are the following: "Christian Union," "Christianity and its Antagonists," "Religion and Civil Government," "Foreign and Domestic Missions," and "Christianity and the Social Evil."

After the reading of the report Rev. Dr. McCOSH, President of Princeton College, offered a resolution declaring that the Conference which is to assemble in September ought to have the "prayerful, liberal and energetic cooperation of all Christians throughout the United States." In support of his resolution Dr. McCOSH spoke at some length on the importance of this great gathering of the ablest representatives of the evangelical Protestant churches. It would bring out, he said, a great combination of talent. The best thinkers of the age would read papers and make addresses on topics of profound interest, and the liberal support of the people should be given to it.

Right Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, Bishop of Kentucky, spoke of the interest which was felt in the movement in the South, and said he believed the Southern clergy were prepared to coöperate cordially with their brethren at the North. He looked upon this as a great movement towards the ultimate union in spirit, if not in organization, of all evangelical believers.

The resolution of Dr. McCOSH was unanimously adopted, and Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn, offered a resolution directing the Executive Committee to issue invitations to all the evangelical churches in the country to have collections taken up at some convenient time to aid the movement. There would be need, he said, of the "sinews of war" in abundance. The Alliance had undertaken to pay the expenses of twenty delegates from the Continent of Europe, and when they arrived here they ought to be entertained liberally. Furthermore there would be other very large expenditures required to carry the Conference through successfully, and it was of vast importance that this be done in order to exhibit to the world the catholicity of Protestantism, and shew that it was not made up of conflicting and antagonistic elements.

Dr. HOWARD CROSBY spoke of the importance of advertising and publishing to the world the objects and the requirements of the movement. Let it be known here in New York that $100,000 were needed for this great object, and the funds would soon be forthcoming. After some further remarks by other members on the necessity of making abundant preparations, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. PALMER then reported the nominations for officers for the ensuing years, which consisted of the old Board, with one or two changes and some additions to the Executive Committee. The ticket was adopted as a whole. The President is Hon. WM. E. DODGE, and a Board of twenty-one Vice-Presidents was elected, headed by Chief Justice Chase, and containing the names of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Schuyler Colfax, Jay Cooke, General O. O. Howard, Bellamy Storer, Henry Wilson and Bishop Simpson; Rev. S. Irenæus Prime and Dr. Philip Schaff were chosen Corresponding Secretaries; Rev. A. Eldridge, General Secretary; Rev. Drs. John M. Ferris and G. W. Woodward, Recording Secretaries; and Caleb T. Rowe, Esq., Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of sixty-six members, and there is a Board of between 200 and 300 Councilors.

Immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the Alliance, the Executive Committee organized by choosing Rev. Dr. SCHENCK as its permanent Chairman, and made arrangements for sending a circular letter to the various evangelical Churches of the country, calling for contributions. After some remarks by Dr. PRIME reflecting on the inefficiency of the New-York Post Office as a means of sending notices, the Committee adjourned.

Relapsing Fever—Official List of Cases.

The following groups and cases of relapsing fever, reported from various sources, and verified by medical officers of the Board of Health, are furnished for publication by Dr. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent:

No. 163 Worth-street, four persons; the McDonald family and the woman who nursed them.
No. 13 Mulberry-street, eight persons; the McCreely family and their lodgers.
No. 13 Mulberry-street, four persons; the Tierney family and their lodgers, (in rooms given up by the McCreely family.)
No. 37 Mulberry-street, thirteen persons; the Conlans, Gordan, Nivers, Kelly, Holt and Crane, lodging house, top floor, (fever brought in by the Conlans, who were vagrants from No. 13 Mulberry-street.)
No. 37 Mulberry-street, four persons; the Sullivans and Lavells; hall bedroom, adjacent to No. 33 Mulberry-street.
No. 33 Mulberry-street, rear basement; five persons, the Stack family, mother and four children.
No. 33 Mulberry-street, seven persons; the Dyer family, rear top floor.
No. 20 Cherry-street, four persons; Michael Mayer and three other persons, (rear cellar.)
No. 59 Cherry-street, ten persons; Hurley's lodging house; ten persons in one room.
Forecastle of a Long Island Sound steamboat, three seamen; sick comrade who caught his fever at No. 59 Cherry-street.
No. 332 Water-street, three persons; from two of these sailors who turned in there sick.
No. 73 Cherry-street, three persons; Higgins family; from visiting No. 59 Cherry-street.
No. 109 Cherry-street, seven persons; cellar lodging house.
No. 7 Baxter-street, two persons; back floor; fever taken from No. 57 Mulberry-street.
No. 13 Stanton-street, two persons; Hanson family; in one room; sent immediately to hospital.
No. 54 Oliver-street, one person; sent to hospital.
No. 49 Baxter-street, five persons; Mary Casseday and four others.
No. 79 James-street, four persons; the Casey family and the Dunns; cellar lodging house.
No. 10 Jersey-street, six persons; Mrs. Brown and her lodgers, all sent to hospital.
No. 220 West Eighteenth-street, nine persons; the Brennan family; front house, first floor.
No. 37 Essex-street; Mary Fitzgerald, Cunningham, Rogers, Hanlon, Moran, Shreider, Harris, Buchwoegel, Karaghan, Norton, Lavitte, Curry, Bernardo; unfixed lodgers; found in hospital.
No. 337 First-avenue, seven cases; the O'Brien family, front house, top floor; fever taken from a sick relative, who spent one night there after leaving No. 332 Water-street.
——, three cases; Hugh Farrell, Smith and Harris, who caught their fever down town.
No. 53 Baxter-street, three persons; the Scanlan family and Mary Watkins, who washed their clothing.
No. 5 Batavia-street, one person; John Stokes, lodger at No. 5 Batavia-street.
No. 59 Mulberry-street, eight persons; the Foy family, first floor, parents and six children.
No. 28 Pell-street, five persons; Smiths, McDonald and Geegey, cellar, lodging house.
No. 157 Leonard-street, four persons; McGrath family.
No. 33 Cherry-street, two persons.
No. 104 Cherry-street, two persons.
No. 245 Cherry-street, one person.
No. 94 Baxter-street, three persons; the O'Connors.
No. 14½ Baxter-street, four persons; the Seymour family, four cases, three in hospital.
No. 47 Park-street, four persons; several lodgers.
Mott-street, Mott Haven, two cases.

The Public Store Division of the Custom House.

Since the defection and removal of Deputy Collector S. T. BLATCHFORD, the Division of Public Stores has been conducted with uncommon care and exactness. The present Deputy, Mr. DANIEL N. TOMPKINS, was appointed to the position on account of his acknowledged business capacity and integrity, and thus far he has not lost any of the confidence reposed in him. Changes and reforms have been made in his department by which several thousand dollars will be saved to the Government annually. As a single instance, sugar samples, which formerly used to disappear unaccountably, are now sold as Government property, from which no small sum of money is realized. In the item of buying stamps for the packages and goods, $3,000 have been saved already by a little business care and economy. There are many such instances, not only in this division, but in all the others, of reduction in expenses which deserve notice. The principle adopted under the new *régime* is to carry on the Government business as though the individuals connected with it were obliged to foot all the bills themselves.

Board of Fire Underwriters—The Legal-Tender Decision.

A meeting of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters was held Wednesday, at which the legal-tender decision of the Supreme Court was considered, and its bearings upon the payment of bonds and mortgages contracted prior to 1862, and also the payment of the interest on the same, was discussed. The opinion prevailed that the officers and trustees of corporations were bound to accept nothing but gold and silver, both principal and interest, in payment of contracts made prior to the Legal-tender act.

A committee was appointed to meet the officers of banks, trust companies, savings banks and other corporations, for the purpose of consulting on the subject. The Board decided that the income tax on profits ceased on the 1st of January. The tax of one and a half per cent. on monthly premiums continues in force.

LIFE INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New-York Companies and the Legislative Investigating Committee—Meeting of the Companies' Officers Yesterday.

Pursuant to call, the representatives of Life Insurance and Trust Companies met at the rooms of the Board of Fire Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, to consider what further action should be taken to protect the interests of the companies in securing an open investigation of their affairs by the Legislative Committee lately appointed.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK, President of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, was made Chairman, and Mr. CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, Secretary.

The following letter from the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was then read:

OFFICE NEW-YORK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Chairman of the meeting of Officers of Life Insurance and Trust Companies, at No. 156 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: We were informed by our counsel that on the presentation of the petition from the representatives of the life insurance and trust companies of this State to the Committee of the Legislature sitting in this City, a member of that Committee stated to him that they would make a reply to that petition, and to the requests it contained. It was expected that that reply would have been received previous to this time, so that the life insurance and trust companies represented at this meeting would be officially informed of the intentions of the Legislative Committee as to the requests made in the petition named. Though anxiously expected, the reply is not here; and it would appear to be courteous and just towards the Committee of the Legislature that we should not anticipate their final decision in a matter of such magnitude and importance to the interests of life insurance, and to the people of the State and country. Will you allow me, with deference to the better judgment of the meeting, to suggest that their action be limited till the expected response is obtained from Albany, to the constituting and appointing an Executive Committee to discharge such duties in their behalf as they may deem necessary and proper.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Mr. N. D. MORGAN, of the North American Life Insurance Company, in view of the non-reception of a reply from the Legislative Committee, then offered a resolution providing for the appointment of an Executive Committee to take such action with regard to the petition to the Committee as they may deem proper, should no reply be hereafter received.

Objection was made that this contemplated action gave too much power to the Executive Committee. It was contended that that Committee ought simply to be empowered to receive the reply of the Legislative Committee and report the same to a future meeting.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of the Equitable, moved to strike out that part of the resolution empowering the Committee to take decisive action, and amend by authorizing that body simply to call another meeting and report thereto.

Mr. DAY, of the "Equitable," suggested that the Committee should consider and report what further action will be necessary to protect the interests of the companies, and of the public, in case the Legislative Committee refuse to carry on their investigation in public. The companies had taken the first step, and they ought now to go onward.

Mr. BEWLEY, of the Universal Life, could not see the necessity of taking any action, as contemplated by the meeting. There is nothing to prove that the Legislative Commission is a black-mailing one, as had been asserted by the Press, nor was its appointment an attack on life insurance interests. The most to be said of it was that it is an attack on a certain company, which has been from the first the disintegrating element of the business, and now, finding itself under the harrow, it tries to gain the assistance of other companies in getting out of its difficulty. He was opposed to any further action by this meeting.

Mr. LUDLOW, of the Tontine, said that the public had taken alarm at the proposed action of the Legislative Committee. Its manner of investigating the companies' affairs was the only thing to be condemned, however. No company was afraid of an investigation provided it was carried on openly and in public.

After further discussion the preamble and resolution offered by Mr. MORGAN were amended and adopted as follows:

Whereas, No reply has as yet been received from the Assembly Committee on Insurance, in response to the petition of the companies that the sessions of the Committee be open to the public;

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of five be appointed by the chair to receive such reply as may be made by the Assembly Committee, and to consider what steps are necessary to be taken by the life insurance and trust companies for their protection and the protection of their policy holders and depositors, and to report the same to a future meeting of this Board, to be called by them.

Mr. DAY, of the Equitable, offered the following additional resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this meeting, no less the right than it is the earnest desire of the life insurance and trust companies of this State, that all investigations into their affairs, whether legislative or otherwise, be made with open doors, and that at such investigations the companies be represented by counsel, if deemed desirable.

The chair then appointed the following Executive Committee: WM. H. LUDLOW, of the "Tontine;" N. D. MORGAN, of the "North American;" W. H. PECKHAM, of the "Guardian;" W. H. BEERS, of the "New-York," and WM. HARDENBURGH, of the "Globe" Life Insurance Companies.

After thanking the Board of Fire Underwriters for being permitted to use their room, the meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

The Petroleum Trade—New Form of Contract.

The exporters, refiners and receivers of petroleum, of this City, held a meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 52 Pine-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. C. BURLAGE presiding, which was well attended. The object of the meeting was to adopt a new form of contract between exporters of petroleum on the one part and refiners and receivers of petroleum on the other, establishing the terms of purchase and sale of petroleum by weight instead of gauge. A new form of contract was adopted, the terms of which are as follows:

Refined petroleum, (made from petroleum of the production of the United States,) is sold in barrels. The gross average weight of packages to be not less than 320 pounds, nor more than 370 pounds, and no package of more than 390 pounds; color to be standard white, or better; burning test, 110° Fahrenheit or upwards. Petroleum is to be delivered in prime shipping order in yard, where sea-going vessels can load, or to vessels, sellers paying lighterage, subject to the conditions annexed to the contract. Should oil be tendered in fulfillment of the contract after 5 P. M., and before midnight, either party shall have the right of demanding that delivery be made and accepted on the next business day following, between 10 A. M. and 12 M., notwithstanding any clause or condition that may be contained to the contrary.

The following conditions, annexed to the contract, were also adopted:

First—Presentation of invoice, Weigher's return, certificate of inspection of the oil, and an order on the warehouse constitutes a delivery on this contract.

Second—Oil to be held for three days after delivery, without expense to buyers for storage, sellers covering the same under their policies of insurance during said time, but at buyer's risk as to the solvency of the insurance companies.

Third—Buyers shall have the right of naming their inspector, but must do so at least five days before the maturity of this contract; failing in which, sellers may employ, at buyers' expense, any regular inspector, a member of the Petroleum Exchange, and his certificate, that the oil is in conformity with the contract, shall be accepted in fulfillment of the stipulation requiring a certificate of inspection in making the delivery. On a contract for prompt delivery, or where no notice is required, buyers shall name their inspector when the contract is executed, otherwise sellers may appoint the inspector as above provided. If buyer fails to name his inspector in time, the inspector employed according to foregoing conditions, shall make such selections.

Fourth—No weigher's return shall be valid, if dated four secular days previous to the time of delivery.

Fifth—No inspector's certificate shall be valid beyond five days from date.

Sixth—Weighers to be appointed by the sellers.

Seventh—Barrels and oil to be weighed by half pounds.

Eighth—Buyers may examine and test, at their own expense, the weight of the whole or part of the lot delivered.

Ninth—Tares shall be actual and marked indelibly on the barrels; buyers may test up to five per cent. of the same, and the result shall determine the average difference on the lot. If the actual tares prove to be in excess of the marked tare, sellers shall have the benefit of one pound per barrel for soakage.

Tenth—Shipping Order: Barrels painted blue, with with white heads, well coopered, and filled one to one and one half gallons out.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Drawback Frauds.

The drawback frauds still continue to form an animated topic of discussion among official circles in the United States building in Chambers-street. Considerable surprise is felt at the delay in bringing the conspirators to trial, and numerous inquiries are being made as to whether the cases will ever be tried. It is understood that SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, the alleged ringleader in the frauds, has been ordered for indictment by the Grand Jury, but that no indictment has as yet been found in consequence of the absence of the fraudulent claims in Canada. It is said that they have been there for several weeks and that they are likely to remain there for a much longer time. R. B. CALDWELL, BLATCHFORD'S accomplice, is now under arrest at Toronto, awaiting extradition.

The Mulce Imprisonment Case.

It was reported, yesterday, that Judge BLATCHFORD had consented to sign a petition to the President for the release of WILLIAM MULCE, who has been confined at the Ludlow-street Jail since June, 1868, having been originally committed in consequence of his failure to pay a large fine imposed on him by Judge BLATCHFORD for contempt of Court in an India rubber patent case. His long confinement, it is said, has partially deranged his mind.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
6219—Danbury Nat. Bank vs. Moser.	5491—Second Nat. Bank of New-Haven vs. Cogswell.
6235—Wardell vs. Schoening.	5571—Tossing vs. Ferguson.
5349—Van Riel vs. Walker.	5661—Haviland vs. Waltermire.
5751—Frankel vs. Ingram.	5685—Olmstead vs. Waltermire.
6285—Orenacher vs. Dietrich.	5717—Labalut vs. Minthull.
2666—Birdseye vs. Monitor H. Shoe Co.	5721—The Nat. Park Bank vs. Huxthal.
2945—Potter vs. Hyman.	5722—Same vs. Same.
3063—Brock vs. Forts.	5883—McKinney vs. Coleman.
5657—Brockfield vs. Russell.	6012—Thorne vs. O'Reilly.
4369—Shaw vs. Bader.	5855—Robinson vs. Havens.
6077—Elsasser vs. Boehm.	5863—Savil vs. Ferguson.
5169—First Nat. Bank of Denver vs. Frink.	6007—Willmott vs. Schroeder.
5343—Henocque vs. Bouyer.	6033—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Works.
5381—Trundy vs. Young.	6035—Same vs. Same.
5441—Kahn vs. Smith.	6071—Nat. Park Bank vs. Ettinger.
5449—Bartholomew vs. Spring, impleaded.	6089—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Works.
5501—Kirstead vs. Orange and Alexandria R. R. Co.	6193—Taylor vs. Clamishire, impl'd.
5623—Whelp vs. Isabeau.	6229—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. Surburg.
5757—McKay vs. Deye.	6235—O'Donnell vs. Ainslie.
5857—Way vs. Gilman.	6247—Miller vs. Whitney.
5887—Pool vs. Bowen.	6257—Steiner vs. Nelson.
6009—Lange vs. Decker.	6321—Romain vs. Stewart.
6077—Horton vs. Brown.	6373—Gallon vs. Karst.
6105—Fisher vs. Stahl.	6383—Ayres vs. Bolton.
6127—Degraaf vs. Hudson.	6385—Gruhn vs. Bennett.
6201—Loder vs. Ferd.	6419—Dawson vs. Holden.
6203—Caldwell vs. Davis.	6425—Miller vs. Kemys.
6233—Bradley vs. Bisk.	6431—Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Cooke.
5507—Davidson vs. Lindsley.	6433—Same vs. Same.
5553—Francis vs. Dean.	6439—Thurber vs. Dolan.
6187—Franklin vs. Marx.	6441—Miller vs. First Nat. Bank of Clyde.
6353—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lyon.	6447—Williams vs. Lewis.
6307—Griffiths vs. Chalvin.	6471—Morgan vs. Moore.
5543—Frank vs. Brady.	6477—Darmstadt vs. Willis.
6349—Hill vs. Monahan.	6483—Hardy vs. Strong.
5369—Moody vs. Pell.	6491—Peck vs. Wolf.
3235—Bloomsburgh vs. Levi.	6517—Crommelin vs. Orcutt.
2283—Lesley vs. Atwood.	6531—Foos vs. Crawford.
3554—Coggswell vs. N. Y. & L. S. Mining Co.	6543—Jackson vs. N. Y. Cen. and Hud. River R. R. Cos.
3633—Geis vs. Ahlheim, impleaded.	6552—Dulger vs. Huffnagel.
3639—Scherer vs. Lachenmeyer.	6555—Schlegel vs. Stapenhorst.
4072—Sigel vs. Levy.	6567—Horrigan vs. Decker.
4263—Siegel vs. Meyer.	6641—Preiss vs. Rothchild.
4249—Stiger vs. Beach.	6651—Badger vs. Rolfe.
4823—Beam, Jr., vs. Brown.	6653½—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
4941—Williamson vs. Badecker.	4227—Gardner vs. Carroll.
5023—Roband vs. Viglioni.	6601—Carter vs. Thompson.
5027—Echenberger vs. Meyer.	6589—Greene vs. Cobb.
5141—Mann vs. Hexter.	6481—Osgood vs. Stevens.
5201—Dutcher vs. McKnight.	
5347—Echenberger vs. Meyer.	
5349—Debrunner vs. Meyer.	
5433—Heather vs. Treadwell.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
5674—Masten et al. vs. Bauer et al.	4822—Lovell et al. vs. Beach et al.
4670—Richardson vs. Darby.	5018—Newton vs. Kingsland.
5728—Levy et al. vs. Rosenthal.	5250—Debrunner et al. vs. Meyer.
6122—Brown vs. Jones.	5428—Meenk vs. Spieler.
6156—Lyon vs. White.	5468—Godfrey vs. Dolan.
2802—Bartlett vs. Levi.	5470—Caeseeman vs. Backmann et al.
3282—Wilson vs. Ackerman.	5506½—Shaw vs. Weeks et al.
3412—Claflin et al. vs. Regensburgher.	5526—Nat. Cent. Bank of Cherry Valley vs. Fuller.
4368—Hagel vs. Kochendoerfer.	5530—Weston vs. Wilson et al.
6200—Corey, Jr., vs. Case et al.	5630—Hecht et al. vs. Negbour.
4416—Muller vs. Hutchins.	5676—Grunebaum et al. vs. Budd, &c.
4458—Rudd vs. Morgan, Jr.	5702—Wise vs. Fremont.
4716—Frankenthal et al vs. Levy.	5730½—Don vs. Valliette et al.
4978—Deutsch vs. Murray et al.	5736—Christie vs. Walbridge, &c.
5010—Gordon vs. Sisson.	5772—Bradish et al. vs. Payne.
5032—First Nat. Bk. Mt. Gilead vs. Christie et al.	5830—Weed vs. Bridgewater Paint Works.
5082½—Tremont Nat. Bk. vs. Hunter et al.	5832—Same vs. Same.
5196—First Nat. Bk. Mt. Gilead vs. Bennett.	5868—Shaw et al. vs. Landon.
5472—Cheeseman vs. Bachman et al.	5998—Morahan vs. Russell et al.
5474—Arndt vs. Schreiber, imp'd.	6018—Gasheire et al. vs. Arend.
5490—Lloyd et al. vs. Langford et al.	6036—Pelton vs. Marx et al.
5528—Atwater vs. Stiger et al.	6060—Holmes vs. L. I. Railroad Co.
5540—Frank et al. vs. Cullman.	6118—Lerhan vs. McKinley
5552—Eikins vs. Rosenbaum.	6150—Same vs. Same.
5578½—Hamilton vs. Pope et al.	6176—Lovell vs. Hoyt.
5788—E. River Nat. Bk. vs. Coar et al.	6084—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand et al.
5824—Smith vs. Fries, &c.	6194—Kellinger vs. Van Pelt.
5840—Beecher vs. Sosnowski.	6212—Zurn vs. Hollacher.
5894—Chelms vs. Carter.	6220—Brees vs. Michael.
6016—Baer vs. Kuster.	6258—Saint vs. Keeley.
6020—Babcock vs. Ward.	6400—Friedman et al. vs. Sea.
6072—Rubens et al. vs. Stewart et al.	6428—Dryden vs. Keeting.
6062—Raynor vs. Curry.	6432—Welbrech vs. Levy.
6140—Nicholson et al. vs. Packer et al.	6436—Welbrech vs. Henckel.
6158—Greenhall vs. Marcy et al.	6438—Van Wart et al. vs. Smith.
6170—Woodrow vs. Williams.	6478—Chase vs. Lury.
6204—Scott vs. Curry.	6516—Crommelin vs. Orcutt et al.
6215—Condit et al. vs. Beals et al.	6542—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Lynch.
6242—Garrison, Rec'r, vs. Gager.	6558—Hughes vs. Coggil et al.
6246—Pursell vs. Whitney.	6600—Gillis et al. vs. Ryan, impleaded.
2732—Court vs. Nichols et al.	6612—Guyre vs. Clarmont.
2886—Russell vs. Sanborn.	6632—Ball et al. vs. Kennedy.
3602—Frost vs. Pell.	6644—Bartlett et al. vs. Wolf.
4176—Ward et al. vs. Dixon.	6650—Schwedler vs. Richards.
4252—Kircher vs. Stack.	6654—Wright vs. Feetere.
4588—Fourth National B'k vs. Oliver.	6618—Blunt vs. Kane.
4796—Same vs. Same.	6556—Selling vs. Spear.
4818—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.	4586—Allen et al. vs. Connelly.
4820—Same vs. Same.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

No.
15—Barclay vs. Quicksilver Mining Co.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
252—Taylor vs. Wood et al.	75—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Babcock et al.
286—Olney vs. Manning et al.	80—Connelly et al. vs. West Side & Yonkers Pat. Co.
129—McKee vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co.	118—Gerding vs. Martin.
134—Cook vs. Kraft et al.	119—Doyle vs. Jones.
141—Braman vs. O'Conner et al.	132—Buckley et al. vs. O'Connell et al.
179—Place vs. Place et al.	140—Donadi et al. vs. Ireland.
191—Powers vs. Rogers et al.	164—Wallace et al. vs. Chicago & N. W. R. R. Co.
229—Welles vs. Westcott.	168—Hart et al. vs. Woolff.
233½—Fairchild et al vs. Pritchard.	174—Same vs. Same.
235—Place vs. Place et al.	185—Despard et al., Exrs. vs. Churchill et al.
251—Lawton vs. Crawford.	217—Ambler vs. Staylor.
260—Pollenz vs. Beckman.	237—Smith vs. Pierson.
24—Boyle et al. vs. Manice et al.	238—Same vs. Same.
26—Marvin vs. Browning et al.	243—Sampter vs. Kelly.
58—De la Montagnie vs. De la Montagnie.	256—Fisher vs. Deutsche et al.
63½—Byrnes vs. McCune.	275—Porter vs. Cutting et al.
89—Lathrop Sewing Machine Co. vs. Bond & Lathrop Sewing Machine Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
209—Bowers vs. Bloomingdale.	240—Black vs. Stiles.
214—Doyle vs. Jones.	241—Kinsey vs. Scofield.
215—Noyes vs. Perry.	244—Pardee vs. Foote.
218—Michaelbacher vs. Staats.	258—Wiggin vs. Merritt.
227—Vose vs. Reid.	260—McIntire vs. Merrill.
	279—Punington vs. Hadfield.

Call 283—Higginson vs. Pindleton et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
599—Bank of North America vs. Dart.	677—Fisher vs. Luling.
3111—Mangles vs. DeGroot.	1151—Pike vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
981—Wehner (by guardian) vs. Smith.	1023—Maltby vs. Brock.
3189—Mercer vs. Bowles.	1015—Schaefer vs. O'Brien.
32—Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.	803—Sterne vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
1235—Pheles vs. Habrisban	1255—Neilan vs. Nicoll.
1247—Martin vs. Biyarta.	1013—Katz vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1271—Beal vs. Lohman.	

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1536—Yale Nat. Bk. of N. Haven vs. Weisse.	2050—N. Y. Printing vs. Smith.
2036—Cohn, (by guardian,) vs. Blumenthal.	2052—Caldwell vs. Elsworth.
2038—Ball vs. King.	2054—Kauth vs. Wagner.
2040—Lucas vs. McGrane.	2056—Ryan (by gdn.) vs. H. R. R. R. Co.
2042—Gacety vs. Central Park, N. and E. R. R. Co.	2058—Hicks vs. Reeder.
2046—Bracker vs. Alexander.	2060—Fridenberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
2048—Leiser, Jr., vs. McMurdy.	2062—Lawrence vs. Nat. City Bank.
	2064—Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
240—Stern vs. Mosbach.	728—Kahn vs. Keller.
289—Jarvis vs. N. Y. and H. R. R. Co.	729—Howard vs. Lazarus.
484—Troppman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	730—Philippe vs. Deutsch.
717—Lawson vs. Stake.	731—Aiger vs. Stern.
723—Chamberlain vs. Reavey.	732—Society Kadiska El Enaud vs. Cottick.
726—Funai vs. Bommer.	733—Luhrsen vs. Ellenger.
727—Baruch vs. Mamlock.	734—Indiana Nat. Bank vs. Colgate.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Adjourned to Monday, 14th inst., at 11 A. M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
151—Cameron vs. Perry.	182—Dougherty vs. Carpenter.
151½—Same vs. Same.	188—Butler vs. Lee.
319—Hughes vs. Shuttleworth.	197—McNight vs. Gosling.
187—Mathiessen vs. Guillaume.	201—Wardell vs. Caruana.
203—Melchers vs. Solomon.	203—Sherry vs. James.
4214—Adams vs. Harnett.	211—Schleestein vs. Wolf.
4275—Allen vs. Cooper.	222—Maas vs. James.
4709—Flagg vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.	226—Herman vs. Oberstiller.
	229—Compton vs. Haight.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by [illegible], J.—Calendar called at [illegible] A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Fannerbach vs. Boss.	229—Connolly vs. Cook.
[illegible]—Sonnenbach vs. Gebhine.	230—Pope vs. Costa.
204—Fannerbach vs. Dermott.	231—Dickson vs. Walsh.
205—Langbein vs. Hannwecker.	232—Rosser vs. Walsh.
207—Henshaw vs. Goodspeed.	233—Biddle vs. Mann.
208—Harrington vs. Goodspeed.	234—Demlit vs. O'Brien.
	234—Gaitater vs. Watts.
	235—Harrington vs. Prentice.
	236—Ogden vs. Geary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. David Reed; burglary.	11—The People vs. Michael Eagan; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. James Hasketh; felonious assault and battery.	12—The People vs. John F. Drawbridge; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Edward Lennox, Hugh Campbell et al.; felonious assault and battery.	13—The People vs. Morris Philipps; receiving stolen goods.
4—The People vs. John Mangan; felonious assault and battery.	14—The People vs. Charles St. Clair; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. James Barnes; felonious assault and battery.	15—The People vs. Charles Wagner; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. William O'Brien; felonious assault and battery.	16—The People vs. James Johnson; larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. Lawrence McDonald; felonious assault and battery.	17—The People vs. George Deagan; carrying a slung shot.
8—The People vs. Adeline Hoffman; felonious assault and battery.	18—The People vs. George Deegan; petit larceny.
9—The People vs. Peter Reynolds; felonious assault and battery.	19—The People vs. Margaret Conkey; petit larceny.
10—The People vs. George Sipp; felonious assault and battery.	20—The People vs. John Cullin; petit larceny.
	21—The People vs. Dora Meyer; petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 10.

By Judge Ingraham.

Coar *vs.* The Marion Building Company; motion granted with leave to plaintiff to amend the summons on payment of $10 costs. The two motions should have been united; costs only in one allowed.

Emma Scarnell *vs.* William Scarnell; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

George C. Cairdia *vs.* E. G. Franghiadi; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 10.

By Judge Jones.

Elmer *vs.* Milbank; papers returned. I see but three out of the 116 amendments noted in the stenographer's notes.

By Judge Spencer.

Smith *vs.* Treadwell, (two suits;) motion granted.

Commercial Warehouse Company of New-York *vs.* Graber; motion denied, without costs.

Smylie *vs.* Salomon; motion granted and cause referred.

Van Duser *vs.* D'Aubigne; motion denied, without costs.

Pitts *vs.* Pitts; motion granted and cause referred.

Larkin *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad; motion appointing guardian granted.

Diossy *vs.* Whittaker; motion granted and cause referred.

Ellis *vs.* McKnight; motion granted.

Beck *vs.* Sendorf; motion granted.

Kelly *vs.* Ferguson; motion granted.

Raphaelsky *vs.* Lynch; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judges Gilbert and Pratt.

Josephine Gleason *vs.* James Evander Gleason; order of judgment for plaintiff.

Mary C. Porter *vs.* Wm. M. Parks et al.; motion denied.

Myron N. Stanley *vs.* Maria O'Hagan; motion denied with $10 costs.

Wm. M. Baker *vs.* Albert A. Drake et al.; motion for new trial denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Pratt.

Wm. H. Thomas *vs.* Gustavus Richter; motion for new trial denied with $10 costs.

Benjamin S. Foster *vs.* John Lynch; motion for new trial denied with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE TREASURY COTTON CASES—THE DATE OF THE CLOSE OF THE REBELLION TO BE DETERMINED.

No. 370.—*The United States vs. Henry Grossmeyer.* Appeal from the Court of Claims. This is one of a number of cotton cases now on the docket of the Court, several of which are heard in conjunction with it. The claimant is a citizen of the United States, and now resides in the City of Washington. The Court of Claims found, on the hearing below, that prior to the rebellion Grossmeyer was a resident of New-York, and that he had on several occasions advanced money to one Einstein, a resident of Georgia, for the purchase of cotton on joint venture and also as loans. At the breaking out of the rebellion there were several thousand dollars due from Einstein to Grossmeyer, which, through a friend who passed back and forth several times, the latter directed should be invested in cotton and held for his benefit until after the war; and it was so done, forty-eight bales being purchased and placed in a Savannah warehouse for Grossmeyer's account, but not in his name, to avoid seizure and confiscation by the rebels. The cotton was captured by Sherman's army and shipped to New-York, where it was sold and the proceeds paid into the Treasury, amounting to $8,040 98. The suit was brought to recover it. The Court also found that the claimant never resided within the rebel sway, and had never given aid and comfort to the rebellion, but had always adhered to the loyal side. The special counsel for the United States raised several objections to the recovery, among which are that ownership was not proven within the third section of the act of March, 1863; that loyalty was not proven within the third section of the acts of June, 1868, and March, 1863; and that the claim was not preferred within two years after the close of the rebellion; and was therefore barred by the limitations contained in the act of 1863. But the Court held, Chief Justice CASEY delivering the opinion, that the act conferring jurisdiction in such cases upon the Court of Claims required only that the proof of ownership and loyalty should be to the satisfaction of the Court in the exercise of a sound discretion, and that the claim was preferred within the statutory time, the close of the rebellion being the day of the President's proclamation to that effect, dated Aug. 20, 1866. The Court were of the opinion that the words "the suppression of the rebellion," described a political condition, and not a judicial act, and that it belonged to the political department of the Government to determine it, and that the decision of that department when promulgated, is binding upon the Courts. In this view it was found that the President fixed the date of the close of the war by proclamation, and that Congress had recognized that date as the proper one, by the act of the 2d March, 1867. From this decision appeal is taken to this Court, and the case is now heard together with No. 359. The United States *vs.* Morris Kohn, for the sum of $109,771 20; No. 361. The United States *vs.* Wm. Pollard, for the sum of $10,020; No. 360. The United States *vs.* Nelson Anderson, for $6,723 26; and No. 368. The United States *vs.* H. L. Stanton *et al.*, for $51,066 16.

Hon. Robert S. Hale, special counsel for the Treasury Department, appears for the Government, and A. G. Riddle, F. J. D. Fuller, John A. Wills and George Taylor appear for the several claimants.

No. 359.—*The United States vs. Morris Kohn.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims. This is another of the cotton cases under the captured and abandoned property act of 1863 which are now in course of argument. The claimant was for several years before the war a citizen of Georgia, doing business at Rome. The Court below found that as early as May, 1862, the claimant was the *bona fide* owner of 182 bales of cotton, which in June, 1864, were seized by the military and turned over for sale by the Treasury Department, and the proceeds amounting to $109,777 20. It was also found that he had been a constant adherent of the United States, and had given no countenance to the rebellion. The claim was filed Oct. 14, 1867, and the Court rendered judgment in favor of the claimant, notwithstanding the objection made by the special counsel of the Treasury Department that recovery was barred by limitation of the act under which the case is brought. The same question is raised on the argument here concerning the date at which the statute of limitations began to run, as was made in the case of Grossmeyer recently stated. The statute says suit may be brought "at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion," and the result of the inquiry must therefore be a determination by the Court when the rebellion was suppressed and the war closed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

COUNTERFEITING—APPLICATION TO REDUCE BAIL.

The United States vs. Robert B. Clark.—At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Mr Barrett, counsel for the prisoner in this case, applied to the Court to reduce the amount of bail under which his client was held, which had been fixed at $25,000. He stated that Clark had been held in Ludlow-street Jail since October last, and that no indictment against him had yet been filed in Court, and that he was suffering in health from the effects of the long confinement, and produced a certificate from Dr. Swift, the physician in attendance, that he was so suffering. He further said that his client was charged with having in his possession a plate for counterfeiting and a quantity of counterfeit internal revenue stamps; that the facts were that the plate had been put in his possession a long time before, but he had never seen it afterwards till the day it was found, and that the stamps were left in his room and secreted there by a man named Stanford unknown to him, and that Stanford went and brought the officers there, and caused his arrest, and that Stanford was a bad character, having been twice in State's Prison. He further said that the accused was connected with men of power and position in Brooklyn, but that owing to family difficulties his friends would not give so heavy bail for him, and that as he (counsel) was informed, another party connected with the same transaction had been admitted to bail in $2,500. He therefore asked that the Court would fix some reasonable limit to the bail required.

Mr. Purdy, Assistant District-Attorney, in opposing the motion said that when Clark was arrested last October, there were found on his premises two plates for counterfeiting revenue stamps, a large quantity of washed stamps, showing that a large amount also of washed stamps, showing that the accused was one of the principals engaged in the manufacture of the articles; that two other parties were arrested as being implicated in the transaction, and none of them had been discharged on $2,500 bail, but all were now held on $25,000; that the reason why Clark had not been sooner brought up was because there had not been a Court; that when he was arrested he had every opportunity to clear up the case if he could, but he waived any examination whatever; that since he had been in confinement offers of money had been made to officers of the Government if they would assist in getting him out on bail; efforts had been made to bail him by professional bailmen, and those efforts all failing, Clark had endeavored to escape from jail; that the guilt of the parties was clear, and if his statements were denied he had witnesses in Court to prove them.

Judge WOODRUFF said the statements would be taken as conceded unless the counsel for the accused desired proof of them to be given; and assuming them to be true, the case was not one in which he should feel warranted in reducing the bail.

UNITED STATES COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

ADMIRALITY—IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE BENEDICT.

The United States vs. The Bark John Griffin, et al.—BENEDICT, J.—This is a proceeding *in rem* to enforce the seizure of the bark *John Griffin*, for a violation of the fiftieth section of the Act of March 2, 1799. The charge against the vessel is, that in the month of October, 1868, a quantity of cigars, [illegible] was laden on board [illegible] and delivered from her at the port of New-York, without a permit from the Collector and Naval Officer, contrary to law. In support of this charge one John Albers, who owned the cigars alleged to have been smuggled, is produced as a witness, and testified that in September, 1868, he was in Havana, and Matanzas, at which last named port the bark *John Griffin* was then loading for New-York, under the command of Wm. Downey, whom he well knew; that he met Downey in Havana, and applied to him to smuggle some cigars into New-York for him, but no arrangement was then made; that Downey afterwards left Havana and went to Matanzas, and Albers was informed by a letter—from whom he does not say—that Downey would take the cigars, and accordingly he sent them to Matanzas, packed in twenty-two boxes or cases marked "G. Matanzas," and in three or four days received a letter from Downey saying that they were shipped all right, whereupon he started for New-York, by the mail steamer; that afterwards the bark *John Griffin* arrived in New-York, from Matanzas, and he saw Downey and learned from him that his cigars were all right, and arranged with him to be at the corner of Liberty and William streets, at 11 A. M. the next day, to receive them; that at the time and place appointed a carman came with a load of his cigars, inquired for him, and delivered his load to him, whereupon he went to South street, and there, in an office, paid Downey $2,000 on account of the freight; that he then went back and received the remainder of his cigars in the same way, and paid Downey $1,200 more, being the balance of freight on the cigars. That the cigars he so received and paid freight on were the same cigars which he had sent from Havana to Matanzas to be brought to New-York by Downey, and upon their receipt he stored a portion in a room on the fourth floor of No. 96 Nassau-street, corner of Fulton; that subsequently officers of the Customs seized his papers at the house, and among them the invoice by which these cigars were shipped from Havana to Matanzas, and with it the letter of Downey acknowledging the receipt of them. The cigars at No. 96 Nassau-street were also seized, and are now held as forfeited, no duty having been paid on them. My conclusion, therefore, is, that upon the evidence as it stands it must be held that these cigars were transported from Matanzas to New-York in the bark *John Griffin*, and then illegally landed from the vessel without a permit, and being of a value exceeding $400, the vessel thereby became forfeited to the United States. Let a decree be entered accordingly.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

SEIZURE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

Yesterday morning Collector Freeland made another descent on the premises No. 9 Summit-street, and seized about two thousand bottles of wine, together with a large quantity of spirits and malt liquors. The property is said to be owned by Owen McGee, and was seized on the charge that he was carrying on the business of a wholesale liquor dealer and rectifier without having paid the special tax, and neglecting to keep any books.

The fifty-one barrels of spirits seized at the same place on Monday last are said to have been fraudulently branded by some parties in New-York, and Mr. McGee cannot be held responsible for it.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Pratt.

James G. Dorrington vs. Charles M. Whitehead.—This was an action brought to recover $1,225 damages which the plaintiff claims to have sustained by the alleged carelessness of the defendant. The origin of the action was the collision of the sloop *John M. Clayton*, owned by the defendant, with the yacht *Whistler*, the property of the plaintiff, which took place on the 18th day of June last, not far from the Bay Ridge dock. The vessels were close together, and the bowsprit of the *Clayton* came in contact with the *Whistler*, causing damages, as is alleged, to the amount named. The plaintiffs set up that the accident was caused by the fault and negligence of the defendants, and the defendants claim that the collision was due to the incompetency and mismanagement of the owner of the yacht, who was sailing her at the time.

The jury rendered a verdict of $50 damages for the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONVERSION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

George M. Chapman vs. Alexander Douglas, Jacob Seebacher, et al.—This action was brought to recover the sum of about $7,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of alleged wrongful conversion of property. In January, 1868, the defendant Douglas recovered a judgment against one William R. Ellis and the defendant Seebacher, the latter a Deputy-Sheriff. An execution was issued upon this judgment, and a levy made upon certain property at No. 101 Chambers-street, where Ellis carried on business. The plaintiff claimed to have purchased this property of Ellis prior to the judgment.

The defendants, on the contrary, insisted that the sale was a mere sham, made only for the purpose of defrauding creditors; that the fraudulent sale was not made until after the judgment had been obtained, and that the bill of sale produced was dated back to Jan. 1, 1868, for the purpose of misleading, and thus defrauding creditors. It appeared that Chapman and Ellis had been intimately connected in business in Reade-street; that there Ellis rented from Chapman, and in Chambers-street Chapman rented from Ellis. The latter at the time, it appears, had a copartner, but he knew nothing about any sale to Chapman. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony was to the effect that the stock of goods did not change ownership or possession during January, while the plaintiff testified that at the time of the alleged sale he moved the property to that part of the store occupied by him. It was also proved that the articles claimed to have been sold to Chapman by Ellis (which Chapman claimed was a cash transaction, though no memoranda was made in the books of Ellis) were entered in the bill at about thirty per cent. above the cash price, notwithstanding the plaintiff was a dealer in such articles. It further appeared that the larger part of the property was still in No. 101 Chambers-street, and was left there about Feb. 1, 1868, when Chapman and Ellis removed to Broadway, where they continued their business; and that Chapman had claimed that property as his since this action was commenced. The plaintiff was directly contradicted by the Sheriff and his deputy, and by other witnesses of the defendants.

The jury found a verdict for defendants, and the Court granted an allowance of $200.

Messrs. Paine, New and Judge Nelson for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and Merchant, Conable & Elliott for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.—FEB. 10.

Before Judge Loew.

At the opening of the February Term of Part II. of this Court, on Monday last, the Court was compelled to adjourn until to-day in consequence of the non-attendance of jurors.

Judge LOEW then ordered an extra panel of 100 jurors to be summoned to attend this morning.

On the clerk calling the panel it appeared that but six jurors were present, whereupon Judge LOEW imposed a fine of $25 on each absent juror. The attorneys in Court, whose causes were ready for trial, were consulted as to their willingness to proceed with six jurors, and they having expressed to the Court their willingness to do so, an extra panel of 100 jurors was ordered for Monday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

SENTENCES.

The following sentences were imposed in this Court yesterday:

Charles Nathan, caught in the act of stealing a tub of butter from the store of John Montgomery, at No. 381 Greenwich-street, which he broke into, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

John L. Stephenson, convicted of picking the vest pocket of John Suydam, residing at No. 78 Norfolk-street, of $150 in money while the latter was lying asleep at Baldwin's liquor store, corner of Second-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, was sent to State Prison for five years.

Martin Reilley, found guilty of an attempt to break into the shoe store of P. Maickle, at No. 166 Mott-street, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

ACQUITTALS.

George Mason and Wm. C. Mason were jointly tried and acquitted on a charge of stealing $930 worth of property from Joseph Springstein, of No. 130 Chambers-street.

Isaac Simon and Geo. W. Samuels were jointly tried and acquitted on a charge of stealing a diamond stone, valued at $117, belonging to Thos. Shields, of No. 55 Pike-street.

REMANDED.

A French woman named Pauline Mercier pleaded guilty to stealing $1,700 worth of jewelry from her mistress, Mrs. Marion E. Parot, of the Everett House. She was remanded.

DISCHARGED.

David J. Stevenson pleaded guilty to stealing a horse worth $100, but was discharged at the request of the complainant, David R. Stevenson, of No. 146 West Forty-sixth-street.

The Court then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 10, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	118	$5,500 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs.	96
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115⅛	40,000 do	95⅞
1,500 do	115⅛	50,000 do	95⅞
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	114⅝	10,000 do...bet. call	95⅞
2,000 do	114⅞	10,000 do	95⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...small	113⅛	100 Mariposa M...b.c	10
10,000 do	113⅛	100 Bruns. C. L.	5
2,000 do	113⅛	200 Adams Ex.	64⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114	100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. bet. call	96⅛
500 do...c	114	100 do	96⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	114⅛	100 do	96⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	112	100 do	96
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50⅛	10 Erie	25
10,000 do	50⅛	200 Harlem	147⅛
235,000 do	50	1525 Reading	97⅛
30,000 do...s60	49⅝	100 do	97⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex c. bet. call	53	1100 do	97⅜
16,000 Vir. St. 6s, ex. c.	62⅛	400 do...bet. call	97⅛
19,000 N. C. St. 6s	44⅛	200 do	97⅛
14,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	25⅛	10 Mich. Cen.	122
33,000 do	25	100 do	121⅛
20,000 So. C. St. 6s	89	2100 L. S. & M. S. R.	88
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July	84	100 do...b10	88
5,000 do	83⅛	100 do	87⅞
5,000 do	83⅛	200 do...bet. call	87⅞
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	90⅛	300 do	87⅞
5,000 do	90⅛	200 do	87⅞
10,000 do	90⅛	23 Ill. Cen.	145⅛
40,000 La. 6s. Lev. Bds.	72	200 do	145⅛
2,000 Ala. 8s, Bds.	95	100 do	145⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. '79	100	100 do	145⅛
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	93	100 do...s30	145⅛
2,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	100	100 do...bet. call	145⅛
10,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	96⅛	5 Panama R.	170⅛
2,000 do	96⅛	20 Clev. & Pitts.	98⅛
1,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M.	87	100 do	98⅛
1,000 do	87⅛	200 do	99
1,000 do	87⅛	100 Chic. & N. W.	73⅛
1,000 Del. L. & W. 1st	100	1400 do...bet. call	73⅛
10,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	77	1000 do...b3	73⅛
4,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.	92⅛	50 Chic. & N. W. P. b.c	89⅛
1,000 do	92⅛	200 N. J. Cen. R.	100⅛
4,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	89⅛	200 do	100
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	90⅛	100 do	99⅛
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st Iowa div.	88	100 Chi. & R. I.	119⅛
10,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	76⅛	200 do	119⅛
2,000 do	76⅛	300 do	119⅛
10,000 do	76⅛	200 do...bet. call	119⅛
		200 do	119⅛
		450 Mil. & St. P.	74⅛
		200 do	74⅛
		100 do	74⅛
		100 do	74⅛
		100 do...bet. call	74⅛
		20 Del. L. & W.	105⅛
[illegible] Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] do...bet. call	[illegible]
[illegible] Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] Del., L. & W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
5 Metropolitan B'k.	[illegible]	[illegible] Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	92¾
30 Cent. Nat. Bank.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	93⅛
5 do	[illegible]	200 Alt. & T. H.	28½
124 Fourth N. Bank.	101⅛	300 do	[illegible]
50 Bank Commerce.	122	200 Chic. & Alt.	142½
5 do	121	200 Ohio & Miss.	29⅝
35 Tenth Nat. Bk.	[illegible]	800 do	29⅛
10 Ocean Bank	84	100 do	29⅝
40 do	85	98 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	159
5 Irving Bank	115	500 H. & St. Jos. R.	109
7 Imp. & Trad. Bk.	142	9 do...bet call	110
11 Shoe & Leath'r Bk	170	100 Col., C. & Ind. C. R.	19⅝
200 Quicksilver	13⅛	300 do	19⅛
100 Pacific M...bet. c.	41⅛		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	118	$51,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113⅛
25,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅞	10,000 do	113⅝
500 do...small	117⅛	4,000 do...c	113⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	114⅞	500 do...small	113
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅛	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	114
2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112⅛
		10,000 do	112

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$67,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50	$10,000 N. Y. & H. R. Ctfs.	95⅜
2,000 Vir. St. 6s, n.	66⅛	100 U. S. Ex.	50⅛
18,000 do	65⅞	30 do	52
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s. n.	25⅜	2500 Reading	97⅛
6,000 Missouri 6s	90⅜	125 Mich. Cen. R.	124
4,000 do	90⅛	50 L. S. & M. S. R.	88⅛
20,000 do...bet. call	90⅞	2000 do	88⅜
8,000 La. 6s. Lev. Bds.	72⅛	400 do...b30	88⅜
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	92	700 do...bet. call	88⅛
5,000 Chic., B. & Q. 8s.	111	200 do	88⅜
1,000 Cen. P. 6s, Gold Bds.	96⅛	1500 Clev. & P.	99
4,000 do	96⅛	300 Chic. & N. W.	73⅝
10,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	89⅜	600 do	73⅛
2,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	76⅞	1300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅜
20 Fourth N. Bank.	101⅛	200 do...b10	90⅛
11 Shoe & Leath'r Bk new stock	170	100 do...bet. call	90⅛
40 Amer. Ex. Bank.	113	200 N. J. Cen.	100
500 West. U. Tel.	35⅛	300 Chi. & R. I. R.	119⅝
100 do	35⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul.	74⅜
200 Canton Co.	59⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89⅛
100 do	59⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd	92
100 do	59⅜	300 do...b60	92⅛
200 do...b60	60	92 do	92⅛
5 Pacific Mail	41⅛	100 Alt. & T. H.	29
200 Mar. Pt.	20⅛	1100 Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
300 A. M. U. Ex.	36⅛	1300 do	29⅜
150 do	37	100 H. & St. J. R. P.	109
100 do...b30	37	100 Col., C. & I. C. R.	19⅛
150 Adams Ex.	64⅛	200 do	19⅛
		30 Mor. & Essex	86⅛
		51 Del., Lac. & W. R.	105⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113⅜	$20,000 N. Y. C. & H. Scrip	96⅜
100 Cumberland	34⅛	10,000 do	96⅜
100 Mariposa Mining.	10⅛	10,000 do	96⅜
100 Mariposa P.	20⅜	100 C. & N. W. R.	73⅛
200 Quick. M.	14	600 do...b3	73⅜
100 W. U. Tel.	35⅛	200 Rock Island...b3	119⅛
500 Pacific Mail...b10	41⅛	400 do	119⅛
100 do	41⅛	500 do...b3	119⅜
200 do...s3	41⅛	100 Erie R....s10	24⅜
100 do...s15	41⅛	100 do...s3	24⅜
600 Reading	97⅛	100 do...b10	25
400 do...b3	97⅛	100 Canada Mining	28
500 do...s3	97⅛	2000 Grass Valley.b60	24
500 do	97⅜	500 do...s30	23
300 Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅜		

THURSDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The unexpectedly low offer of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. to sell to the Sinking Fund $1,000,000 United States 5-20s at 112.65 ⅌ cent. and accrued interest, which was accepted, of course, as the cheapest out of $5,702,700 offered at various prices, caused a decline in the Public Funds, after 12 o'clock, of ½@¾ ⅌ cent. The whole list was weak, although there was no marked pressure to sell at the decline. We annex the offers to sell to the Sinking Fund, and the accepted offer of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co.:

OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND, FEB. 10.

Hatch & Foote.		**Humbert Bros.**	
$1,000 '65, r., n.	112.88	$10,000 '67, r.	113
8,000 '65, c., n.	112.88	1,700 '64, c.	112.74
1,900 '67, r.	112.88	4,100 '65, c., n.	113
10,000 '67, c.	112.88	**Reid, Leo & Content.**	
2,000 '68, c.	112.88	10,000 '62	112.99
1,500 '62, c.	112.88	100 '64	112.99
1,500 '65, r., o.	112.88	700 '65, o.	112.99
1,500 '65, c., o.	112.88	350 '67	112.99
1,400 '64, c.	112.88	25,000 '65, n.	112.99
25,000 '65, n.	112.98	25,000 '65, n.	113.19
25,000 '65, n.	113.15	25,000 '65, n.	113.29
20,000 '67	113.15	25,000 '65, n.	113.40
20,000 '65, o.	113.09	**Drexel, Winthrop & Co.**	
20,000 '65, o.	113.13	15,000 '65, r., n.	112.76
20,000 '64	113.15	**Rasmus & Lissignolo.**	
20,000 '64	112.90	1,650 '62, c.	112.90
W. T. Hatch & Son.		10,000 '65, n.	113.10
5,800 '67, r.	113	**Marx & Co.**	
550 '67, c.	113	85,000 '65, c., o.	112.19
100 '65, c., n.	113	20,000 '65, n.	113.45
Buckingham & Brown.		11,000 '62, r.	113.12
40,000 '62, r.	112.85	22,900 '64, c.	113.10
15,500 '62, r.	112.86	75,000 '65, c., n.	112.76
11,700 '64, r.	112.56	**Leonard, Sheldon & Foster**	
42,600 '65, r., o.	112.86	10,000 '65, n.	112.90
20,000 '65, r., n.	112.86	**E. Sweet & Co.**	
200 '67, r.	112.86	15,000 '64, r.	113.10
1,200 '62, c.	112.86	75,000 '62, r.	113.10
25,800 '64, r.	112.86	60,000 '67, c.	112.70
16,300 '65, c., o.	112.86	50,000 '65, c., n.	112.70
12,800 '65, c., n.	112.86	1,000 r.	112.76
900 '67, c.	112.86	15,000 '65, c., n.	112.76
3,000 '68, c.	112.86	7,000 '65, c., o.	112.76
2,000 '65, c., n.	112.94	25,600 '64, c.	112.76
James T. Bates.		34,000 '67, c.	113.39
10,000 '65, n.	113.21	90,000 '65, c., n.	112.93
E. A. Penniman.		3,000 '65, r., n.	112.93
10,000 '65, n.	113.03	18,000 '65, c., n.	112.93
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.		8,000 '65, r.	112.93
10,000 '65, c., o.	112.87	7,250 '67, r.	112.93
20,000 '65, c., n.	112.92	3,750 '67, c.	112.93
20,000 '65, c., n.	112.97	1,500 '62, c.	112.93
13,300 '65, c., n.	113	6,000 '64, c.	112.93
6,500 '67, c.	113.13	12,000 '65, c., o.	113.13
C. P. Bailey.		**Vermilye & Co.**	
50,000 '67	113.50	21,000 '62, c.	112.89
6,000 '67	113.21	11,900 '62, r.	112.89
White, Morris & Co.		4,350 '64, r.	112.89
2,500 '62, c.	113.49	11,750 '65, r., o.	112.89
2,500 '62, r.	113.49	30,000 '65, r., n.	112.89
5,000 '64, c.	113.49	170,000 '64, c.	112.90
2,000 '65, c., o.	113.49	89,000 '65, c., o.	113.19
10,500 '65, c., n.	113.44	62,000 '65, c., n.	112.93
1,500 '67, c.	113.44	100,000 '65, r., n.	113.19
1,000 '68, c.	113.44	**Jay Cooke & Co.**	
25,000 '67, c.	113.94	94,950 '62, r.	112.65
Fisk & Hatch.		14,000 '64, r.	112.65
70,000 '62, r.	113.10	156,250 '65, r.	112.65
18,000 '62, c.	113.10	296,100 '65, r., n.	112.65
22,000 '64, r.	113.10	135,700 '64, c.	112.65
69,000 '64, c.	113.10	251,000 '65, c.	112.65
12,000 '65, r.	113.10	52,000 '65, c., n.	112.65
309,000 '65, c.	113.10	500,000 '65, c.	112.65
79,000 '65, r., n.	113.10	**Drexel, Winthrop & Co.**	
274,000 '65, c., n.	113.10	3,000 '65, c., n.	112.75
91,000 '67, r.	113.10	20,000 '65, c., n.	112.79
56,000 '67, c.	113.10	10,000 '65, c., n.	112.85
Williams & Bostwick.		17,000 '65, c., n.	112.93
50,000 '67, c.	113.55	13,000 '62, r.	112.99
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.		15,000 '67, c.	112.99
10,000 '67, r.	113.22	17,000 '67, r.	112.99
10,000 '65, c., n.	113.03	5,000 '62, c.	113
30,000 '67, c.	113.32	**Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.**	
Wm. H. Phillips & Co.		102,000 '65, r., o.	112.83
100,000 '67, c.	113.44	49,000 '62, r.	112.97
Leland Bros. & Co.		12,000 '64, r.	112.99
100,000 '67, c.	113.74	**Baker & Kitchen.**	
50,000 '67, c.	113.69	2,500 '65, c.	113.22
25,000 '67, c.	113.58	11,500 '65, c., n.	113.22
25,000 '65, c., n.	113.45	50,000 '65, c., n.	113.29
10,000 '65, c., n.	113.35	50,000 '65, c., n.	113.31
10,000 '65, c., n.	113.25	50,000 '65, c., n.	113.34
Friedman & Salomon.		**Frank & Gans.**	
6,050 '62, c.	112.89	104,000 '65, r.	112.90
1,200 '62, r.	112.89	4,000 '67, r.	112.90
400 '65, c., o.	112.89	18,300 '64, c.	112.99
3,150 '65, c., n.	112.89	71,500 '65, c., o.	113.04
1,400 '65, r., n.	112.89	3,950 '65, c., n.	112.90
100,000 '65, r., n.	112.89	800 '67, c.	112.90
3,250 '67, c.	112.89	101,000 '65, c., n.	113
50 '67, r.	112.89	100,000 '65, c., n.	113.08
Total			$5,702,700

ACCEPTED OFFERS, FEB. 10.

Jay Cooke & Co.		**Jay Cooke & Co.**	
$94,950 '62, r.	112.65	$135,700 '64, c.	112.65
14,000 '64, r.	112.65	251,000 '65, c., o.	112.65
156,250 '65, r., o.	112.65	52,000 '64, c., n.	112.65
296,100 '65, r., n.	112.65		
Total			$1,000,000

The Sales of Gold show no material change in the market. The feeling, if anything, is rather weaker than yesterday. The sales are 120⅛@⅜@¼@⅜@¼ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are also weaker. The Bills on London of the leading drawers were done at 108½ ⅌ cent.; Paris, 5f. 18¾c.@5f. 17½c. to the dollar. Money to the Brokers, on call loan, is 6 ⅌ cent., and on discounted paper at Bank 6@7 ⅌ cent. There is a very free offering of Money on temporary employment, and, as remarked yesterday, some of the large Banks are accepting 5 ⅌ cent. from the Brokers, where they can do no better with their balances.

Aside from the uneasiness in the Public Funds, noticed above, the Stock Exchange was generally firm to-day, the greatest strength being shown on Rock Island and some other of the Western Roads. Rock Island seems the especial *Bull* favorite, and large amounts were taken at 120 ⅌ cent. There comes a Cable quotation from London for Illinois Central at 113 ⅌ cent. sterling money, the advance since yesterday being 5½@6 ⅌ cent. This flattering price for one of our leading Western Roads is the result of a good name abroad, as well as at home, and of faithful management of the affairs of the property itself. The St. Paul Stock, the Lake Shore, and the Northwest Stocks, begin to feel the influence of an improved traffic for the first week in February. The Northwest line is within $8,000 up to the corresponding week of 1869; the Lake Shore gains $24,000; the St. Paul, $25,000; the Rock Island, $15,000. From these signs the February traffic altogether will probably prove better than last year. The next question will be as to the traffic in March and April, which was unusually favorable, for Spring months, last season. The Southern State Bonds were steady; the Miscellaneous Shares dull.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Gold left off very weak, 120⅛@120⅜ ⅌ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 10.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	112⅝	112
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	113⅛
American Gold Coin	120⅜	120⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	49⅛	50⅛
North Carolina Bonds, new	25⅝	25⅞
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅞	97
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	96⅛	95⅝
Reading Railroad	97⅜	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅝	119⅝
Northwestern Common	73⅛	73⅛
Northwestern Preferred	89⅝	90⅛
Pacific Mail Company	41⅛	41⅛
St. Paul Preferred	88⅛	88⅞
St. Paul Common	74⅛	74⅛
Lake Shore	88⅛	88⅜
Erie	25	25
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅝	30⅛
New-Jersey Central	100⅜	100

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	118	5-20 coup., '67	113⅛
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	118	5-20 coup., '68	113⅝
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	10-40 registered	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	114⅜	10-40 coupon	112
5-20 coup., '65	114⅜	6s currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., n. iss., '65	113⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	50⅛	Alabama 5s	62
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	49⅛	Alabama 8s	95
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	62⅛	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '75	101
Virginia 6s, new bds.	67	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81	101
Georgia 6s	83	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86	102⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92	Illinois Can. Bs., '70	100
North Carolina 6s	44	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100
North Carolina n. bds.	25⅛	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	100
South Carolina 6s	88⅛	Illinois War Loan	100
South Carolina n. bds.	83	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	x 98
S. Carolina Apr. & Oct.	85⅛	N. Y. Reg'd B'ty L'n.	108⅛
Missouri 6s	90⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.	108⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jos. Iss.	91	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., '70.	101
Louisiana 6s	72⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72.	104
Louisiana new bonds.	68⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73.	104
Louisiana 6s, Lev. Bs.	72	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74.	104
Louisiana 8s, Lev. Bs.	83⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75.	104⅛
California 7s	118	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77.	104
Connecticut 6s	98⅛	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74.	100⅛
Rhode Island 6s	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88	103⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	87	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	76⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	86⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d	92
Erie 1st M. Ext.	95	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	96⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	89	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	80	Morris & Essex 2d	92⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	78	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	83	N. J. Cen. 1st	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-'70.	100	N. J. Cen. 2d	98⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	105	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	104
Harlem 1st	102⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	97⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82.	120⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	93
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.	111	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	88
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	96	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	99⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	73
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	94	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
Cen. Pac. Bonds	96	Chic. & Alton Inc.	89
Un. Pac. 1st Bonds	87	Ohio & Miss. 1st	95
Alton & T. H. 1st	93	Dub. & Sioux City 1st.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref.	80⅛	Penin. R. R. Bds.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	103⅛
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88	M. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10.	89⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	90
Consol'd 7 ⅌ c. conv.	90⅛	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d.	88
Han. & St. Jo. L'd G's.	106⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st	87
Lack. & West. Bds.	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st	85
Del., L. & West. 1st	98	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	76⅛
Del., L. & West. 2d	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	88	Tol. Peo. & W., E. D.	81⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	85	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	77⅛
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	74		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Irving	115
Manhattan	143	Citizens'	130
Merchants'	123⅛	Grocers'	110
Mechanics'	135	East River	105
Union	128	Market	120
America	144	Nassau	105
City	210	Shoe and Leather	146
Phenix	107	Corn Exchange	125
Tradesmen's	152	Continental	98⅛
Fulton	163	St. Nicholas	120
Greenwich	200	Commonwealth	110⅛
National	116	Importers' & Traders'	120
State of New-York	112	Park	164
Commerce	121	Manuf. & Merchants'	99⅛
Ocean	84	Central National	108⅛
Mercantile	115	Fourth National	108⅛
American Exchange	111	Ninth National	108⅛
Bank of the Republic	115	Tenth National	108⅛
Bank of N. America	111	Oriental	150
Hanover	103	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	110

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10.

General balance yesterday	$82,927,097 42
Gold receipts	347,756 49
Gold payments	1,175,514 96
Gold balance	76,129,984 15
Currency receipts	1,539,313 17
Currency payments	364,241 73
Currency balance	7,058,874 77
General balance	83,274,474 51
Customs	335,000 00

Mr. U. A. MURDOCK, for many years President of the Continental Bank, has resigned office for the quiet of private life, and is succeeded by Mr. T. J. S. FLINT.

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri:)

Fourth week of January, 1870	$69,907 80
Fourth week of January, 1869	48,500 00
Increase	$21,407 80
Month of January, 1870	$200,879 64
Month of January, 1869	194,112 42
Increase	$6,767 22

The *Alta California* of Feb. 3 says:

The demand for money for duties has been as follows:

Jan. 27	$26,764 86	Jan. 31	$17,561 88
Jan. 28	21,536 71	Feb. 1	57,728 08
Jan. 29	9,901 88	Feb. 2	54,367 63
Total			$187,861 08
Previously			415,589 54
Total Jan. 1 to Feb. 3			$603,450 57
Same period 1869			594,383 62
Increase			$9,066 95

The shipments of treasure have been as follows for the week, and since Jan. 1

To	1869.	1870.
New-York per railroad	......	$265,317 50
New-York per steamer	$256,348 10	......
France	103,587 04	......
Panama	20,000 00	......
Total	$379,935 14	$265,317 50
China	355,209 77	431,832 14
Japan	129,849 43	204,000 00
Previously by steamer	3,161,496 87	2,224,450 45
Previously by railroad	......	876,678 24
Total since Jan. 1	$4,026,491 21	$4,002,278 33

Of the shipments per rail East this week, $124,284 was gold coin, $82,833 gold bars, and $58,200 silver bars.

The combined exports of treasure and merchandise are as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Merchandise	$1,387,384 00	$679,531 00
Previously	843,967 00	1,010,566 00
Total merchandise	$2,231,351 00	$1,690,097 00
Specie, mercantile account	4,026,491 21	4,002,278 33
Add duties	594,383 62	603,450 57
Total exports	$6,851,225 83	$6,295,825 90

The ship *Malacca*, for Liverpool, has 17,106 sacks wheat, &c., value $32,511. The ship *Ontario*, for Valparaiso, has lumber, &c., value $21,716. The brig *Galilee*, for Auckland, N. Z., has 11,480 quarter sacks flour and 3,080 sacks wheat; value $18,875.

The following is a summary of the export values from Jan. 27 to Feb. 2, inclusive:

To	Vessel.	Value.
Valparaiso	Forest King	$6,150
Valparaiso	Ontario	21,716
China	America	60,363
Japan	America	29,981
Mexican ports	Nidaros	11,888
Cork	Leicester	63,300
Liverpool	Silver Cloud	31,843
Liverpool	Vanguard	33,100
Liverpool	Malacca	32,511
Auckland, N. Z.	Galilee	18,875
Total		$309,737

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Trade.

The Titusville *Herald*, of Feb. 9, in its review of the Petroleum trade for January, says:

"There was a moderate and general recession during January in the yield of the old districts, which exceeded by about two hundred barrels the daily the increase in the newer districts. The total product, as shown by the shipments and the difference in stocks, was 391,694 barrels, a daily average of 12,634 barrels, against 12,844 barrels, the daily average for December. The following table shows the production during January, 1870:

	Barrels.
Total shipment of Crude for January of barrels of 45 gallons each	372,149
Add to reduce to barrels of 43 gallons each	17,309
Total shipment of barrels of 43 gallons each	389,458
Stock on hand Jan. 1	340,150
Stock on hand Feb. 1	342,390
Add increase on Feb. 1	2,236
Total production during January	391,694
Average per day for 31 days	12,634
Average per day in January, 1869	10,100

The gravity of the product exhibited a gratifying improvement in January, the average having been not over 47°, while in December it was nearer 48°, and in the preceding month from 48° to 48½°. There are now only two points in the region of any great importance (Parker's Landing and Rouseville) from which the gravity of the oil shipped exceeds 47½°. The better quality of the yield is attributable to the mild weather, and to the fact that the quantity of benzine used was not so large by at least one-third as in December or November.

The yield in the Pithole and Bean Farm, Tidioute and Church Run districts, as well as in the vicinity of Oil City on Shaffer and Charley Runs, and at Foster Farm and Scrubgrass, did not present any material variation from that during the preceding month. But on most of the farms along Oil Creek and Lower Cherry and Cherrytree Runs there was a decrease which ranged from 10 to 100 barrels. On Upper Cherry Run the yield of three of the old [illegible] fell off but that of all the others either remained about stationary, or else increased.

At Parker's Landing there was an increase of about 200 barrels. The daily average of this district, as shown by the shipments and the difference between stocks, was about 1,220 barrels against 960, the daily average for the previous month. In this district very nearly all the wells sunk have produced in paying quantities. The number of wells producing on the 1st inst. was about 160.

The quantity of oil held in the oil region on the 1st inst., was about 2,000 barrels in excess of that on the 1st of January, and about 70,000 larger than on Feb. 1, 1869. The stock at the wells fell off slightly, while that on the hands of refiners increased on account of some of them having stocked up preparatory to commencing to operate their works. The quantity held in iron tankage was scarcely noticeably altered. The total stock was 342,390 barrels. The amount held in wooden storage tanks and on the hands of refiners was 35,000 barrels, and was located as under: At Miller, 2,900 barrels; at Pithole, 2,000; at Titusville, 10,000; on Bull Run, 300; at Rynd farm, 1,500; at McClintockville, 1,000; on the Blood farm, 600; on Cherrytree run, 4,180; on Upper Cherry run, 3,500; at Pleasantville, 800; at Oil City, 4,850; at Tidioute, 1,000; at Petroleum Centre, 2,150; at Story farm, 800.

The annexed table shows the amount in iron tankage and the total stock at the dates named:

	Amount in iron tankage, bbls.	Total stock. bbls.
Nov. 7, 1867	459,000	655,000
Jan. 7, 1868	466,500	534,600
April 7, 1868	496,600	559,100
July 1, 1868	221,080	278,450
Oct. 1, 1868	175,608	263,808
Jan. 1, 1869	172,505	264,905
Feb. 1, 1869	195,967	274,167
March 1, 1869	193,730	282,450
April 1, 1869	231,875	329,324
May 1, 1869	275,395	365,970
June 1, 1869	265,406	365,484
July 1, 1869	230,056	309,266
Aug. 1, 1869	229,590	307,136
Sept. 1, 1869	249,882	332,129
Oct. 1, 1869	210,259	292,419
Nov. 1, 1869	187,945	276,475
Dec. 1, 1869	210,033	337,658
Jan. 1, 1870	186,450	340,154
Feb. 1, 1870	185,750	342,390

Of the stock on Feb. 1, about 10,000 bbls. were in the refined state. The amount of unmerchantable oil must have been about 50,000 bbls.

At the beginning of the month most of the outside refiners were bare of stock, and hence there was a large demand from them for the purpose of accumulating stocks. Under this demand the shipments to all points except Pittsburg increased largely, but the total shipment was only a little in excess of that for December. The shipments to Cleveland reached 114,000 bbls.

The total shipment was 372,149 bbls. of forty-five gallons, against 292,965 bbls. during January, 1869.

The shipment of refined oil was 24,700 barrels, against 23,000 in December.

The following shows the amount of refined, including the shipments, and the difference between it and crude:

Amount refined shipped, bbls	24,727
Difference, bbls	10,868

Recapitulation of the above shipments:

To	Bbls.
New-York	91,692
Cleveland	114,153
Boston	16,171
Philadelphia	22,593
Pittsburg	90,715
Portland	4,700
Other points	21,257
Total	361,281
Difference between crude and refined	10,868
Shipment of crude equivalent	372,149

At the beginning of the month and during the first week, stock quotations were given at $4 10@$4 15 on the Creek. There was but little inquiry until the middle of the second week, when, under a demand for export and to stock refineries, assisted by speculation for a rise in future deliveries, the Creek market became active, and prices advanced steadily. On the 20th sales were made at $4 65@$4 75, and about the same date a few lots changed hands on the Upper Creek as high as $4 80. During the last week there was a more quiet feeling, and prices receded a shade. At the close, sales were made at $4 55@$4 65, according to gravity.

The total export from New-York from Jan. 1 to Feb. 5, and from all other ports to Jan. 29, 1870, was 5,253,000 gallons, against 5,715,000 gallons during the same time in 1869.

The following table shows the stock in the United States at the dates named:

	Feb. 1, 1870. Bbls.	Jan. 1, 1870. Bbls.	Jan. 1, 1869. Bbls.
At New-York	70,000	43,000	75,000
At Pittsburg	330,000	310,000	225,000
At Philadelphia	56,000	80,000	61,000
At Cleveland	70,000	25,000	100,000
At Boston and Baltimore	20,000	15,000	20,000
At Erie, Corry and Buffalo	4,000	5,000	5,000
At Pennsylvania oil region	342,000	340,000	264,000
At West Virginia and Ohio oil region	35,000	25,000	10,000
On railroads in transit	55,000	35,000	30,000
Totals	982,000	878,000	790,000

The stock on hand Feb. 1, compared with that on the first day of the month previous, shows an enlargement of a little more than 100,000 barrels.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PEOPLE'S GAS CO. OF BALTIMORE.
CAPITAL, 80,000 SHARES, OF $25 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED, 12,000 SHARES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The subscription books of the above Company are open at our office for the sale of 10,000 shares at par.

We can recommend the above stock as a safe investment, it being the only opposition Company in Baltimore, and the stock of the old Company has sold at 600 per cent. on the original par.

For particulars apply to
DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers,
No. 61 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
Removal
and 1870 Register.
The proprietors,

Messrs. McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & CO., have removed to their new and spacious office, Nos. 109 and 111 Worth-st., one door east of Broadway.

The accommodations to meet the demands of increasing business are double the room heretofore occupied, making it the most extensive, best arranged and thoroughly fitted up in the United States for this business.

The Register published in January is more complete and full than any heretofore, making over five hundred thousand names (500,000) carefully rated with reference to their character and commercial standing, embracing the capital of each from $1,000 to millions, the history of which subscribers can obtain from our records at the office.

This agency has been established over one-quarter of a century, and purposes still further to develop its facilities to aid in disposing of credits.

We invite business men to call at our new establishment and see for themselves also the completeness of our business system.

McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & CO.,
Nos. 109 and 111 Worth-st.,
one door east of Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	16	Resin, bbls	1,710
Cotton, bales	3,518	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	1,298
Cottonseed Oil, bbls	100	Pork, bbls	273
Dried Fruit, pkgs	95	Beef, pkgs	1,519
Eggs, bbls	929	Cutmeats, pkgs	782
Flour, bbls	6,753	Lard, pkgs	1,062
Flour, bags	1,224	Butter, pkgs	1,309
Wheat, bushels	10,720	Cheese, pkgs	1,553
Corn, bushels	7,100	Stearine, pkgs	25
Oats, bushels	7,220	Tallow, pkgs	226
Malt, bushels	6,000	Dressed Hogs, No	640
Beans, bushels	255	Oil, Lard, bbls	25
Peas, bushels	300	Oilcake, pkgs	131
Bl'keyed Peas, bags	37	Starch, pkgs	501
Cornmeal, bags	1,800	Tobacco, hhds	15
Hops, bales	211	Tobacco, bxs. and tcs	336
Hides, No	5,421	Mustardseed, sacks	260
Hides, bdls	218	Whisky, bbls	625
Leather, sides	9,213	Wool, bales	478
Crude Turp., bbls	271	Peanuts, bags	1,595
Tar, bbls	300	Pecans, pkgs	94
Spirits Turp., bbls	217		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nemesis*, for Liverpool—100 bales Hops, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 64,151 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 13 tierces Beef, 550 bales Cotton, 17 cases Handles, 87,458 lbs. Bacon, 216 bbls. Pork, 2 cases Cigars, 125,419 lbs. Lard.

By the ship *New World*, for London—5,700 bbls. Flour, 400 boxes Maizena, 400 boxes Clocks, 117 tons Lima Wood, 24 cases Nails, 4 cases Spokes, 6 casks Mandrake, 34 bbls. Pork, 10,690 lbs. Bacon, 200 boxes Scythe Stones, 1 Street Car, 211 cases Sewing Machines, 7,786 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 50 bbls. Beans, 137 casks Sperm Oil, 3,960 Staves, 15,141 bushels Wheat, 20,377 lbs. Oil Cake, 250 bales Hops.

By the brig *Kyris*, for Gibraltar—1,624 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Insulaire*, for Havre—853 bags Coffee, 219 tons Dye Woods, 11 pkgs. Beeswax, 113 logs Maple, 130 logs Cedar, 20 bbls. Potashes, 11 bbls. Sweeps, 55 cases Merchandise.

ASHES—Have been quiet but steady at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been more inquiry for Rio, of which sales have been reported of 10,161 bags, at full prices, including 4,531 bags by the *Lucia*, and 5,400 bags by the *Europa* and *Ursula*. Other kinds have been quiet but steady. We quote: Java at 20c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@18¾c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 18c.@17c.; Mexican, 18c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c. gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more freely offered, and purchased at drooping rates. Sales, since our last, 1,878 bales for prompt delivery, including 654 bales to shippers, 950 bales to spinners, and 234 bales to speculators. Also, 1,200 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling for February, 24⅛c.; 100 bales, do., March, private terms; 100 bales, do., March, 24⅛c.; 100 bales, do., April, private terms; 100 bales, do., April, 24 15-16c.; 100 bales, do., April, 24 15-16c.; 100 bales, do., May, 24 15-16c.; 200 bales, do., June, private terms; 200 bales, do., June, 25⅛c.; 200 bales, do., April, 24⅞c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	22⅛	22⅛	23	23⅛
Good Ordinary	23⅛	23⅛	24	24⅛
Low Middling	24⅛	24⅛	25	25⅛
Middling	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	26
Good Middling	26	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	15,286
Receipts last week	18,576
Receipts the preceding week	19,187
Receipts since Sept. 1	442,078
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	550
Exports since Sept. 1	192,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	65,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A somewhat steadier market has been reported for State and Western Flour, the dealings in which, however, have been on a restricted scale for both shipment and home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,950 bbls.; including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 60@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 40; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 40@$5 90, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$4 90
Extra State	5 10@ 5 20
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 10@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping	5 10@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 35
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 80@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in some request and steady; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6@$10 for good Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $4@$4 75 for inferior to choice ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Cornmeal is plenty and heavy at about $4 50@$4 75 for Western, $4 50@$4 55 for Jersey, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in light request at from $2 10@$2 80 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand for export and milling purposes, at rather firmer prices for Winter, but at about previous figures for Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 48; Red and Amber Western at $1 28@$1 29, chiefly Amber, at $1 27½@$1 28½, for Amber delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 16@$1 19, the latter rate for good Milwaukee delivered; No. 3 do., on private terms; White Genesee at $1 47½@$1 60; Red Jersey at $1 28; Amber Tennessee at $1 35@$1 40, chiefly at $1 35 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered rates for sound lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,500 bushels at $1 04@$1 07 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western in store and delivered; 85c.@91c. for New do.; 95c.@$1 for Yellow, and 97c.@$1 03 for White Jersey, Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been very quiet and nearly nominal at 80c.@85c. for Jersey and Western; 85c.@90c. for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand at about previous figures; 14,000 bushels were sold, including Prime Canada West and two-rowed and four-rowed State, on private terms. The offerings have been comparatively light. Barley Malt has been lightly dealt in at 97c.@$1 25 ⅌ bushel; sales 1,800 bushels. Oats have been quoted steady, on quite moderate offerings, though the demand has been limited; sales have been reported since our last of 24,500 bushels, in lots, at 55½c.@58c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@61c. for White Ohio, in small lots; 60c.@62c. for State, from track and delivered; 50c.@56c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, and 46c. for unsound Western, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 5,700 bbls. Flour, and 15,141 bushels Wheat for London.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is selling moderately at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in quite moderate demand at former figures, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c. Old Olds, 2c.@3c., ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 211 bales; exports, 350 bales.

LEATHER—There has been a fair inquiry for Sole at well supported prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ⅌ lb. The receipts since our last have been 9,213 sides.

MOLASSES—A somewhat livelier business has been transacted to-day, chiefly at auction, at about former rates; sales 360 bbls. New-Orleans at 70c.@76c.; and 180 hhds. new crop Cienfuegos at 40c.@43c. ⅌ gallon. Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@77c. ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	......
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@32c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	......	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	38c.@45c.	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	......
English Islands	......	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	......	60c.@77c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fairly active request on the basis of $2 20@$2 25 for Strained to good Strained, chiefly at $2 20 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,710 bbls.; sales, 2,850 bbls.; exports, — bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been firm in price and in moderate demand, chiefly at 48½c.@49c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; receipts, 217 bbls.; sales, 225 bbls., part to arrive. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 48½c.@49½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude, nominally $3 75@$4. Resin, $2 17½@$8 25 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $3@$4; Pitch, $2 50@$2 65 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has been a fairly active call noted for Linseed at buoyant prices. Other articles have been in some demand and steady. Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 82½c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 47½; Red Oil at 80c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at 95c.@98c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 65c.@66c.; Spermaceti at 40c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 05 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The dealings in Crude have been on a more extensive scale, chiefly for early delivery; but with free offerings, prices have favored buyers, having been quoted off ¼c.@½c. ⅌ gallon from yesterday's figures. There were equal to 10,000 bbls., in bulk and shipping order, disposed of on private terms. The current quotations in the open market were 16c.@16½c. in bulk, 21c.@21½c. in shipping order here, and 21c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 950 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been very quiet, with sales reported here of only 1,500 bbls. Standard White for early delivery at 30½c.@30¾c.; 500 bbls. do., March, on private terms. Also, at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Standard White for early delivery, at 29½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 1,246 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,350 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,624 bbls. for Gibraltar. Standard White, in cases, is quiet at 37½c.@39c.; Prime White, 38½c.@40c., ⅌ gallon. Sales 1,500 cases. Naphtha rules quiet at 10¼c.@11c., in bbls., and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ⅌ gallon. There were 92 bbls. Naphtha received.

PROVISIONS—There has been increased activity in the Pork market, with a livelier speculative inquiry reported for New Mess, mainly for forward delivery, at advanced and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 50, chiefly at $26 25, for New Mess; $24 for Western Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Also, 3,000 bbls. New Mess, sellers' options, including February, at $26 25; March at $26 12½@$26 25; April at $26 37@$26 50, and next six months at $26. Dressed Hogs have been in rather limited demand at 11¼c.@11¾c. for inferior to prime Western, and 12c.@13¼c., chiefly 12c.@12¼c., for City, ⅌ lb. Cutmeats continue heavy on increased offerings; sales have been confined to 220 packages at 10¾c.@11½c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders and 13¾c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues inactive at about former rates; sales equal to 90 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 13¼c.@13¾c., and Short Rib at 14½c.@14¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been more sought after at firmer prices, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 750 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 14¾c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 1¼c.@15½c. for City, and 15½c.@15¾c. for fair to prime Steam, ⅌ lb.; also, 1,250 tierces prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller February and March at 5¾c.@5¾c.; April at 15¾c.@16c., and five months at 15¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been rather more inquired for at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ⅌ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $17@$30, ⅌ tierce; sales, 65 tierces. Beef Hams have been in rather more demand since our last at from $20@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter has been sparingly sought after and quoted heavy, including State, inferior to prime, at 28c.@40c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@35c., ⅌ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,309 pkgs. Cheese has been in moderate request, at from 6c.@18½c., as the extreme, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 1,553 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ⅌ lb	36@38
Good to fine State, firkins, ⅌ lb	33@35
Fair to good State, firkins, ⅌ lb	31@33
Common State, firkins, ⅌ lb	27@30
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb	42@43
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb	37@40
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb	34@37
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb	25@32
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ lb	27@35
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb	22@32
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ⅌ lb	22@27
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ⅌ lb	20@25
Fair Western, firkins, ⅌ lb	18@20
Good to prime State Rolls, ⅌ lb	32@34
Good to prime Western Rolls, ⅌ lb	25@30
Common State and Western Rolls, ⅌ lb	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ⅌ lb	24@28
Canada Common and Store Packed, ⅌ lb	17@20

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ⅌ lb	17½@18½
Fine State Factories, ⅌ lb	16½@17
Fair to good State Factories, ⅌ lb	15½@16
Common State Factories, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb	16½@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb	15½@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ⅌ lb	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ⅌ lb	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ⅌ lb	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ⅌ lb	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ⅌ lb	6 @12

SUGARS—Have been more active, and desirable lots of Refining grades have been quoted about steady in price. Sales have been reported of 1,236 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9c.@10½c., chiefly at 10½c.@10¾c.; also 291 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@11½c., ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 10c.@10¼c.; fair to very good Grocery grades at 10½c.@10¾c.; very good to choice Grocery grades at 10¾c.@11¼c., ⅌ lb. Porto Rico Grocery grades ranged from 10½c.@12c. No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c.@10¾c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, ranging from 12½c.@14¼c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 87,000 lbs. Tallow at 9½c.@10¼c.; also 23,500 lbs. Stearine at 14¾c.@15½c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is quiet at unchanged rates; sales 125 bbls., in lots, at 98½c.@99c., chiefly at 98½c., ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 625 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very quiet; rates show no important alteration. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 450 bales Cotton at ½d.; 500 bushels Wheat at 3d. ⅌ bushel; 150 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 250 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 250 pkgs. Lard at 17s. 6d.@20s. ⅌ ton. For London, 1,000 bales Hops, by steam, at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 300 tons Oil Cake, by sail, at 15s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, by steam, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 3d. ⅌ bushel. For Havre, 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at about 4s. ⅌ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
BALLO IN MASCHERA. (Italian Opera.) Characters by Mme. Brioi, Sig. Lefranc and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Feehter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Leading characters by Mrs. Howard Paul and Messrs. Gueretti and Girrebouck.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—PILGRIMS OF LOVE. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The excitement in Paris continues. The demonstrations are limited to the collecting of crowds in the streets, which the Police disperse, arresting the turbulent individuals. Armed bodies of police patrol the streets, and the vigilance of the authorities is unabated. A ball announced for Wednesday at the Tuileries, was postponed on account of the disorders....In Corps Legislatif, an "interpellation" regarding missing documents from the Government archives, caused a debate, which ended in the President silencing one of the speakers....A journal called *La Misère* has been seized, and its editor arrested....The reported appointment of M. PREVOST PARADOL as next French Minister to Washington is contradicted.....A bill to pay the interest on British Consols quarterly is in preparation....The Viceroy of Egypt first sent the bill for his ironclads to the Sultan, without the vessels, but afterwards concluded to send them, withholding the rifles made for him in Europe ....Petitions in favor of the proposed dogma of infallibility from Gallican clergy are said to deluge the Ecumenical Council.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SCHURZ introduced a joint resolution in regard to the distribution of public lands among agricultural colleges. A bill reorganizing the Marine Hospital service was reported. The bill for supplying the Naval deficiencies by transferring $3,000,000 of the appropriations was passed after some debate. Mr. SCOTT made a long speech in refutation of the statistics given by Commissioner WELLS in his report on the subject of manufacturing pig iron. The bill for the admission of Mississippi was taken up, and a long debate ensued upon the amendment striking out the preamble and all conditions, during which Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, criticised Mr. SUMNER, and the latter replied, repeating his charges against Mr. TRUMBULL, which drew out a caustic answer from the latter gentleman. No action was taken on the question under discussion, and at a late hour the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. BANKS, Mr. JOHN KITTS, an old soldier of the Revolution, born in 1762, was granted the privileges of the floor for the day. A bill was introduced for the encouragement of a mail steamship line to India and China. A resolution of Mr. WOOD directing that an appropriation be made to refund the City of New-York $1,000,000 expended in 1861 by the Union Defence Committee, was objected to. The resolution reported some time since on the subject of Americans imprisoned in England for political offences was discussed at some length, but nothing was done with it. A debate also took place on the amendment to the Appropriation bill to keep up the Capitol Police force as at present organized. Mr. DAWES made the closing speech, and the reduction was sustained, the amendment being rejected. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to discuss the legislative appropriations. A motion to reduce the mileage of members $500,000 occasioned a long debate, and was finally rejected. Some further debate on other points in the bill, and a purely personal discussion between Messrs. COX and BUTLER, which occasioned some disorder, followed, and, at 4:30 P. M., the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill providing for the completion of the Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, improvement was reported. A bill to amend the charter of the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company of New-York was introduced. ANDREW DEVINE was appointed stenographer to the Senate. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad bill was passed. The bill to amend the Metropolitan Excise law was taken up and a long debate followed, at the close of which the bill was made a special order for to-day.

In the Assembly the Canal Board submitted a communication, setting forth that no legislation is necessary to provide for any deficiency in the canal revenues to pay the canal debt and interest thereon. The bill to abolish the contract system of hiring State Prison labor was ordered to a third reading. Mr. KIERNAN and Judge BOSWORTH were elected Regent of the University and Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, respectively. A bill was reported requiring the Brooklyn Ferry Company to run boats at night; also bills authorizing the New-York Real Estate Association and the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York. The House took a recess until 7 o'clock, when the general orders were taken up and the third reading ordered on a large number of bills.

GENERAL.

At a mass meeting at Fort Garry, Red River, Jan. 21, letters from Governor-General YOUNG and the British Secretary of the Colonies, were read, assuring the inhabitants of protection to the different religious persuasions; a guard over titles to property of every kind; the continuation of all existing franchises, and the granting of all others they may be fit to exercise.

The drawback fraud operator, CALDWELL, was brought before a Police Magistrate in Toronto, and would have been committed for extradition, but was granted a postponement until Saturday owing to the absence of his counsel.

The Shawmut Flouring Mill, Rochester, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $40,000; partially insured.

A Woman's Suffrage Convention was held yesterday at Columbus, Ohio.

The political contest in New-Hampshire grows hot. A secret organization, known as the "Labor League," has been formed, it is said as an offset to the labor reform movement.

The Forest River Lead Works at Salem, Mass., were seized on Wednesday for alleged violation of the Revenue laws.

A Portland telegram says Captain COMMERELL has been granted permission to take the *Monarch* to Annapolis, and may touch at New-York *en route*. A Washington dispatch confirms the first part of the story, and another denies it.

Governor GEARY has vetoed the Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill.

The Niagara Frontier Police Commissioners have been removed from office by Governor HOFFMAN for various forms of alleged malfeasance in office.

A new suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court of this district by JAMES FISK, Jr., as plaintiff, against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, the President, and twenty-nine others, in which the Court is asked to restrain the transfer upon the books of the Company of a large number of the shares now held by certain of the defendants. The defendants not being ready when the motion was called on yesterday before Judge INGRAHAM, the argument was postponed for one week.

The second annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of America was held yesterday, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The officers for the year were elected, and the importance of the great conference to be held in this City next September, was discussed by Rev. Drs. MCCOSH, CUMMINGS, SCHENCK and others.

The Opera Ball held at the Academy of Music last evening, was attended by a large and distinguished company, and was a brilliant affair.

EDWARD A. BEASELY, an accessory of WILLIAM F. HOWE in the well-known forgeries upon the Williamsburg City Bank, Long Island Bank and National Park Bank, to the amount of $8,000, was yesterday sentenced by Judge TROY to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for four years, eleven months and twenty-nine days.

The representatives of the life insurance and trust companies met yesterday, in furtherance of the petition to have the legislative investigation into the companies' affairs carried on openly.

The Tariff.

The fact that the House of Representatives, judged by recent votes, is more liberal than the Ways and Means Committee, is not a reason for assuming that the new Tariff bill, monstrous as it is, will fail as a matter of course. There are the strongest possible reasons why it should fail. Considered with reference either to the requirements of industry, the real interests of trade, or the all but unanimous demand of the people for relief from taxation, it is a measure which the House might without impropriety summarily vote down. As it stands, it is an insult to the popular intelligence as well as an invasion of the popular pocket. The few concessions it does make become insignificant compared with the attempt still further to aggrandize the iron and steel manufacturers, and to maintain high duties on manufactured articles while abolishing the duties on raw materials which enter into their production. In other respects—for example, its hocus pocus in the altered classification of duties on iron—we cannot misinterpret the influences which were at work in the preparation of the scheme or the ends it is intended to promote. These are so apparent, that under favorable circumstances its defeat might be calculated upon with tolerable certainty.

Much depends, however, on the discretion manifested in the management of the varied forces which are hostile to monopoly. The danger is, that under the pretence of fighting monopoly the free traders will parade their issue as the only alternative. We have seen something of this danger within the last few days, in connection with an effort to commit the House to a revenue tariff, pure and simple. The narrow majority by which the resolution was rejected has been adduced as evidence of the fate that awaits the Tariff bill. But, in truth, as between rational protection and extreme free trade there can be no doubt of the decision to be pronounced in a full House. Free trade, thus tested, would be found weaker even than monopoly. Indeed, the only practical effect of free trade demonstrations will be to frustrate tariff reform and to strengthen the chance of enacting the new bill with all its abominations.

What seems to be wanted is some well-considered and concerted action, with the view of narrowing the contest to a fair fight between the champions of monopoly and the advocates of a reformed, but not a free trade tariff. Mere opposition to the new bill will accomplish comparatively little. To render opposition usefully effective it should assume the shape of another bill,—not by the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. WELLS' reports have demonstrated the feasibility of simplifying the tariff and greatly reducing its burdens without loss to the revenue or detriment to the great industries which we are bound incidentally to protect. Few who have studied the subject doubt that it is possible to combine this, the only defensible kind of protection, with the fullest regard for the Treasury. Why should not this aspect of the case be presented in the form of a bill, which, while contrasting favorably with the present tariff and the tariff proposed by Mr. SCHENCK, shall combine justice to the Government and the manufacturers, with fair dealing towards the people? By no other method is it probable that the Republicans who oppose monopoly can be united against the movement of its supporters. If, after all, the free traders withhold their help from reform because it is not precisely their reform, their responsibility for the continuance of monopoly will be manifest to the country. Let us have another Tariff bill, then, constructed in the joint interest of the Treasury, the taxpayers and American industry.

Connecticut and the President.

Whatever may be the sentiments of adverse cliques, the great body of the people, are as cordially disposed as ever towards President GRANT, and retain an undiminished faith in his willingness and ability to carry on the affairs of the nation in such a way as to promote the "greatest good of the greatest number." The occasional calumnies of the President's opponents only attract the attention of a very limited circle. The people at large never heed them, but judge the Government according to its acts, and without the slightest reference to the representations of its enemies. While the Democrats are eagerly pursuing that *ignis fatuus* of "a great reaction," and while a few restless politicians are fancying they discern the signs of a waning popularity, the President adheres to the simple plan of doing his duty faithfully towards all, without seeking to gain credit for it on the one hand, or to silence the voice of detraction on the other. The Republican Party has every reason to be satisfied with his general course, and while General GRANT has gone too far to please some, and not far enough to please others, it is quite certain that he has won the approval of the larger part of his supporters and of the nation.

When State Conventions speak out, as they do every now and then, we obtain a sure evidence of this condition of feeling. Partisans may make a clamor on one side or the other, but the decision of a State Convention is entitled to be taken as a sign of the times. The Republican Convention of Connecticut has just delivered its verdict upon the Government. It is not expressed with any uncertainty. The experience of a year has confirmed its confidence in the "integrity, ability, and patriotism of General GRANT." It has watched the President's work, and is quite satisfied with its progress. The great fact that the debt has been reduced over eighty millions since March 1, 1869, is alone sufficient to attest his anxiety to bring the financial affairs of the nation into a manageable form.

It would be a marvelous Government which escaped all adverse criticism, and when General GRANT took office we do not suppose that he anticipated more generous treatment than most men in high positions receive. He has been assailed with some vehemence by a small knot of opponents, but even they are unable to accuse him of any act which is calculated to prove injurious to any interests of the nation. Some people say that he ought to have recognized Cuba. It may fairly be contended that these critics have never properly weighed the consequences of the measure which they recommend. No one supposes that the President would not be very glad to assist the cause of Cuban independence if that could be done consistently with our good faith and honor as a nation. Perhaps the means of accomplishing the end may yet arise, but down to the present time the Government has been quite powerless in the matter. On any other detail of his policy there is not even a minority worth mentioning against the President—except, of course, the party which is naturally opposed to him. It is as obvious as ever it was that he has no other ambition than to execute the will of the people. With greater economy in the Administration, his hold upon public confidence must become stronger every day. There can be no question that we may safely anticipate this active and vigorous retrenchment. "In both national and State administrations," the Republicans of Connecticut say, "we call for a continuance of strict economy in all branches, the rejection of all appropriations or loans of credit for enterprises outside of the indispensable machinery of government." In this declaration we hear an echo of the voice of the whole nation. Since the subject was first discussed, the Government has done much to satisfy the demand made upon it, and the estimates will probably never be so high again under President GRANT as they unavoidably were this year. With the substantial results of a wise and temperate policy before us, we can well afford to put aside, as unworthy of notice, the small cavils which are raised against the Government by those who are determined to find fault, no matter what may be done or left undone.

Our Wharves and Piers.

A fortnight since we gave a synopsis of Mr. KIERNAN'S bill for the water-front improvement of this City, and briefly contrasted it with the Citizens' Association bill introduced into the Legislature for the same purpose twelve months ago. Stated broadly, the difference between these two bills is that, while aiming at the same end, the former apparently seeks to use the great scheme for political patronage, the latter simply for civic benefit. A correspondent once half-satirically proposed, in the columns of the TIMES, that some of the people who were trying to get railroad franchises for nothing should "turn their attention to that broader and no less profitable field, the construction of docks for this City;" and he expressed the belief that so pressing was the latter necessity that "the public, to secure what they want, will consent to a little judicious and temperate swindling."

We do not know, and cannot know until the bill has received all its eleventh-hour amendments, whether this hint has been acted upon; but it looks now as if the suggestion had fallen among pupils who will "better the instruction." Last year's bill gave the charge of this vast enterprise to a Board of Wharves and Piers, consisting of thirteen gentlemen. Of these, ten were named in the bill, and were all well-known citizens, of established reputation for probity and honor; the other three were to be the Mayors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, (for the two cities were to form one harbor district for this purpose,) and the Comptroller of New-York. The new bill confers its great powers upon five Commissioners, whom it does not name, and whom the Mayor of New-York is to appoint. This difference, of course, is fundamental.

In the next place, the act of last year provided that the members of the Board, except the President, should "serve without compensation." Mr. KIERNAN'S bill proposes that the members shall "receive an annual compensation," and does not even settle the amount, but leaves it "to be fixed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund." Again, last year's bill, while conferring plenary powers regarding public wharves and piers, and moderate powers regarding the direction of repairs upon private wharves, was not authorized to expend money in buying the latter. But the Tammany bill authorizes the Board to buy "any and all wharf property in the City," and any "privileges pertaining to any such wharf property" not owned now by the Corporation. When we add that the rules for acquisition and payment of private property for public streets are to be applied in these new purchases, we shall see how Tammany patronage is thereby augmented.

Again, as to wharfage leasing, the new Commission is authorized to "appropriate any wharves, piers, bulkheads, basins, or slips to the sole use of special kinds of commerce;" but whereas the Citizens' scheme limited the renewal of all leases to an aggregate leasehold of thirty years, the new scheme increases this to fifty years. So, again, the former bill expressly prohibited the Board from altering the present rates of wharfage on canal boats—a restriction we do not discover in the new. For so vast a scheme, not only of repair but of purchase, not only of new construction but of general territorial acquisition, a long purse is needed. And, accordingly, the Comptroller is to issue bonds for this purpose, the interest at seven per cent to be paid in taxes, to the extent of "not more than $3,000,000 in any one year."

It will be seen, therefore, from this summary of the proposed measure, how vast, and comprehensive, and costly a project is in preparation. We do not seriously object, however, to the magnitude or thoroughness of the scheme, though it evidently might be made less extended in scope. All that we ask is, that the enterprise shall not turn into a gigantic "job,"—a new Tammany tag,—but shall be put under the control of public-spirited citizens of approved integrity. The necessity in the case is amply admitted. Our wharves and piers are a disgrace to the City. Were economy alone in question, the waste of room, the want of system, the bad material, requiring millions of money to be expended every year to patch up rotten timbers and broken planks, the danger of fire, the perils to merchandise from thieves or from storms—would justify a thorough reconstruction of our entire water front. What we desire is, that the remedy to be applied shall be purely a public enterprise, and not a partisan scheme.

The Submarine Cable to Asia.

The Committee on Commerce has reported without amendment the bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, or, in other words, the Pacific Cable bill. The project itself is an old one, antedating the purchase of Alaska, and indeed begun, we believe, before the first Atlantic cable was laid. In its original shape, however, it relied more on the land route than at present. In those earlier days of submarine telegraphy, the chances of failure in long ocean lines, and the losses which failure involved, induced engineers to plan the shortest possible sub marine routes, no matter what additional and costly land connections might have to be added. The tempting proximity of the Northwestern corner of this Continent to the Northeastern corner of Asia was therefore one of the chief inducements for an experiment in that region, and expensive explorations have been made for a line of telegraph to run along the coast through Washington Territory, British Columbia, and a part of Russian America, and thence across to Siberia, and again down the opposite Pacific shore.

All this is changed now. The ocean is perhaps the cheaper route. No Pacific "telegraph plateau," we believe, has been mapped out with the accuracy claimed for the similar Atlantic bed; and, in a new ocean, with unknown elements entering into the problem, there will still be something doubtful and experimental in the task. But, on the other hand, that old element of uncertainty as to whether any telegraphic wire could be successfully worked when submerged hundreds or thousands of miles and exposed to ocean currents and to chemical and mechanical changes, has long since been removed. We find, therefore, that though a long line of telegraph was originally projected, and partly built, through British Columbia, this forms no part of the new enterprise.

The bill reported by Mr. CORBETT provides that the starting point for the cable shall be south of Cape San Juan, in Washington Territory. The line which the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company originally estimated, and to which substantially, we presume, they still adhere, was about 5,000 miles long. But the islands of the Pacific offer a great advantage in breaking this long line; and in this respect the enterprise is less hazardous, so far as the establishment of the line is concerned, than its Atlantic predecessors. The distance from San Francisco to Cape San Juan, in Washington Territory, is 700 miles, and this part of the line is already built. There begins the ocean cable proper, which, proceeding northwesterly, finds its first station at Sitka, a distance of 630 miles. Thence proceeding due west 500 miles, it touches Kodiak, where we have, or lately had, a military post. Thence, stretching southwesterly along the Alaska peninsula and the Aleutian group of islands 450 miles, it touches Oonalaska. From that point it leaves American islands behind, and 600 miles to the west, reaches the Island of Attou, and with 650 miles more, Urup, the latter on the Asiatic shore. Another stretch of 300 miles carries it to Hakodadi, in Japan, where its mission proper as an ocean cable may be said to end. But, with a northerly move of 200 miles, it reaches Poosyat, where, on the mainland of Asia, it will connect with a branch already built, of that great Russian overland route which continues to the mouth of the Amoor River. From Poosyat a southerly trend of 600 miles (also submarine) carries the cable to Nagasaki, whence an easterly branch may continue 600 miles to Yokohama, and a westerly one of 450 to Shanghae, the latter to connect with the East India Telegraph Company's line, so encircling the globe.

These were the stations, we say, and these the distances estimated a year or more ago, and if they have been, or shall be slightly changed, it can only be in the way of improvement. Even as they are, it is clear that no distance between adjacent points in the long line is greater than seven hundred miles, which is a trifle in ocean telegraphy. And again, it is clear that the strict trans-Pacific course—say from San Juan to Hakodadi, is only 3,190 miles in length, while that from Sitka to Japan is only 2,490. It is evident that the project is perfectly practicable and that it need not be long before we have daily news here in New-York from Japan and China, as we have it now from England and California.

The Census and and the Congressional Apportionment.

A glorious national feeling always comes with the census. We come to every decade with a sense of certainty in our gains. We know that we were not much more than 5,000,000 at the beginning of the century; that we crossed its meridian with 23,000,000, and that we entered the great war with 31,000,000! We presume we have 40,000,000 now,—notwithstanding the war,—and we are in hopes we shall have a 100,000,000 in 1900, even if we have to whip all mankind in the meantime. What we would have been without the war,—if we had diligently continued in husbandry and spinning,—we are afraid to conjecture. And yet, perhaps, not so much more! These war-evils are illusory in many respects. Look at Prussia after FREDERICK was over with his mighty grapple. It was strong enough to cope with NAPOLEON. Look at France after the Revolution, when it seemed as if every able-bodied citizen had been beheaded. NAPOLEON marched it over Europe and conquered. England came out of her Bonaparte wars stronger than ever, with all their burdens. And although when we proceed to count our possessions in 1870, we shall find a little falling off in cotton, sugars and shipping,—and perhaps in Southern products, in the total it will all be made up in hay, and wool, and iron, and gold, and pork. And as for men and women, we probably have as many as if we had no war; for that struggle of ours was what the showmen would call an "unparalleled attraction," and the way the sons of other lands came trooping here has been a marvel.

Twenty years ago, when we proudly figured up our 23,000,000, and found that we were rapidly nearing the population of France and the British Islands, our foreign friends had only one ocean to cross. California was an uncertain land! We had scarcely thought of the trade of Asia, and never dreamed of an Asiatic emigration. Well, here it comes, and the affluent Orient empties her crowded cities upon our shores. Over the Atlantic comes the irrepressible, bouncing, thriftless Dermot,—himself a sore problem,—mainly distinctive in Police Courts, and so much a vexation, that we flew into a passion and went into secret lodges, and vowed that he should be kept out of our inheritance with his rollicksome and aggressive ways It was only a whimsy, for when we came to measure poor Dermot, and see what there was of him, and remember that we had railways to build and much hard digging, and that this excitable stranger was fully capable of such performances with all his faults' we got over our passion, and bade Dermot work and grow and flourish! Now comes John Chinaman—patient, immutable, with calm sphinx-like mien,—so patient, so calm, so thrifty, no burdens too large, no indignity too harsh, no persecution too severe,—ever drifting, drifting, drifting in a steady, ceaseless, absorbing tide, over ocean and mountain and plain, until he stands before us in this great New-York City, and tells us that he is the first of a race that numbers a great part of the people of the world! Why poor Dermot, multiplied into all his shapes, was only 8,000,000,—not enough to crowd the State of Virginia. All Germany might have been put into the South,—with room enough for Italy, and France and Spain,—and the South would not have reached the measure of her capacity. There was an end to Dermot and Hans, and Guiseppe and Johnny Crapaud, even if we depopulated their fair dominions, but this John comes from a race that seems to be as countless as the sands of the sea-shore. What we are to do with him we do not know. That is not the purpose of this article. It would not amaze us, however, that with the impulse his coming has taught, we shall find the expected hundred millions with which we hope to begin business in 1901, swollen into one hundred and fifty.

We hate to be drawn from the discussion thus opening, but the immediate question in the view of this Census is,—*what shall we do with our representation in Congress?* Upon our present basis, the power will not be long in passing to the West. When it was first ordained that Congressmen should be, we had one member for 30,000 people. In 1810, we made the number 35,000; in 1820, 40,000; in 1840, 70,680; in 1850, 93,420, until we reached the present ratio, which is 126,823. We have also increased our Representatives. In the beginning we had 105 members. In 1830 we had 240, which was reduced to 223 in 1840, only to be increased to 234 in 1850, our number to-day, although we have almost twice as many people. The Parliament of England is more than twice as large in the Commons alone, with the Lords four times as large, and it would not surprise us to see that number increased by adding life Peers to the House of Lords. The question of increasing the number of Congressmen is very important. Some thinkers argue that a large body of representatives will prevent corruption, because it is more difficult to buy a thousand than five hundred. If this were thoroughly logical, then we could end corruption altogether by advancing our Congressmen to some large number, say fifty thousand.

Such a crowd would be above the generous ambition even of Mr. FISK and Mr. GOULD, but what would become of legislation? The power of a corrupt Congress at the best is limited,—for there are few things that the most venal Congress could sell. There was scarcely a worse Parliament than that which gave England *habeas corpus*, and we don't think we ever had a worse Congress, with the war-jobbery of its members, than that which confirmed Emancipation. What we want is a body thoroughly representative and efficient. We want a House that is truly a House of the People,—not of certain classes of people. And at the same time we want a House that will work. Now if we elect members upon the basis of 234 into 40,000,000 we practically disfranchise one-half, or one-third, of the country. The districts become so large that no one member can thoroughly represent them,—and upon the poll, in any close contest, the vote of the defeated candidates could aggregate more than the whole representation under a census like that of 1840 or 1850. In arranging the apportionment of the Western States, the fractions over would probably take from many of them a good share of their representation.

We owe something to New-England and the Middle States! The people may dwell in the West, but here is the seat of commerce and money. Draw a line around a circumference of forty miles from the City Hall and it will include more people than live in any State except Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois. New-England represents more than mere citizenship. Under the present ratio New-England would lose six Representatives, New-York four, Pennsylvania three! Even Ohio would lose one, and the gain would fall upon the upper Mississippi states and California. South Carolina would gain a vote by adding her negroes to her suffrage, and the same result would probably be seen in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Texas. We do not think it wise to sacrifice interests as important as those in New-England and the Middle States. We very much question whether it is wise to make large constituencies for the Representatives. We can imagine a Congress so large that it would be unwieldy,—some mob of Polish nobles, for instance, but another hundred members would do no harm. The West would be fully represented. There would be gains to the Southern States, and the interests of New-England and the Middle States, under any event dominant in the nation, by reason of money and ships and manufactures, would remain intact.

The whole question is full of interest, and should be patiently considered. Let it be debated without sectional feeling. What we want is a true Congress,—a body thoroughly representative,—in which we shall see East and West and North and South.

A correspondent sends us some particulars of a negotiation, of which he declares he was cognisant, for the sale of a West Point cadetship for $3,000—the usual price, as he was informed, being $3,000. He represents the practice as common, and cites the words of a Major-General, who, when asked what influence would be required to procure the position for the son of our correspondent, answered, "Buy it." From another quarter we hear, though with less minuteness, of the payment of $5,000 for a cadetship. Now, why don't our informants, instead of sending us letters for publication, the terms of which are almost necessarily vague, address themselves direct to the House Military Committee—furnishing to that body specific statements of fact, with names, dates, and other points essential to a satisfactory investigation? How is it that so many who write dogmatically to newspapers shrink from the test afforded by the House Committee?

Every change in the order of things suggests more changes; and the certainty of the change to be made at Hell Gate, attracts the eye of speculation to the site of the Navy Yard establishment at Brooklyn which General SLOCUM would remove by a vote in Congress. He thinks the yard may be better placed elsewhere and argues that the removal would be no charge to the Government, as the sale of the present ground would cover all expenses. No doubt, in any increase of commerce and shipbuilding, the *Bight* would give great accommodation for wharfs and dock yards; and probably this proposition may be called "the beginning of the end." The Sound will yet be a greater Bosphorus, and Williamsburg, long in a corner, be astonished to find itself "in the force and road of casualty"—in the very highway of activity and progress.

Judge GERARD said, in uncovering the "Brady testimonial," that the Press had always been the friend of the Bar. "May the Press and the Bar," he continued, "ever be the two strong conservative pillars which shall support the fabric of this Government." By all means, at some future time—only what has the Press done that it should now be associated with a Bar such as that of New-York is said to be by its own members? Honest lawyers there still are, and we hope many of them—but how is it we hear of them so little, and of the other sort so very often?

The few lines which have appeared in the papers relative to the books of the Erie Company deserve the notice of foreign shareholders. These books were suddenly opened for the transfer of stocks, and as suddenly closed. No one professes to be able to explain why this was done, but it is supposed that the object was to outwit the said foreign shareholders. FISK and GOULD together are sure to succeed—virtue always does triumph over the other article. The English agent comes out to get fleece, but he will return shorn. We should like to see a match for the Erie "Princes," even from England—but when nature made them it broke the mould they were cast in.

It may be true, as the cable telegram alleges, that the Pope is deluged with petitions from the Gallican clergy requesting him to promulgate the dogma of the infallibility. But if so, their course is in direct opposition to the policy of the most influential of their Bishops. Monseigneurs of Paris and of Orleans have been notably among the foremost in opposition to the contemplated dogma; in fact, the term Gallican has been hitherto understood to apply only to that section of the Church which maintained the Episcopal power against the increasing influence of the Sovereign Pontiff. The dispatch probably means to indicate French Catholics but it must be noted that French and Gallican are by no means convertible terms.

Senator ANTHONY is doing good service in exposing the extravagance which goes on under the eyes of Congress in the Printing Department. The public offices get out costly books to satisfy a mere whim—the public paying all the expense. Some of these books are printed in beautiful type on costly paper, and are bound in morocco and richly gilded. Nobody reads nine-tenths of them, but half a dozen persons are pleased, and the taxpayers groan. We hope Senator ANTHONY will cling to this subject until he has effected a reform. It is only by attacking special cases of extravagance that true economy can be attained.

The Mormon "complaint" being driven in at the head in Utah, has broken out in Long Island, where an eruption of bishops, elders, acolytes and a Major-General has appeared at Patchogue, Setauket, Good-Ground and other places. This is a good symptom; for we have an idea that the dispersion of the Mormon dispensation—the opening out of its dark and close-packed economy to the common air and sunshine, will do it all the good in the world, and bring it into reasonable agreement with the customary order of society. We have brought out the Chinese and the Japanese, and now the Mormons are coming. This is as it should be; for they will all learn at last that the world, instead of going back, in any Confucian sense, is actually going forward.

Is this Fifth-avenue abomination ever to be swept out of the town, or do the authorities merely intend to go on trifling with the public forever? What is the use of a sane body of men supposing that this is one of the subjects which will soon be forgotten by the people and the Press? Unluckily it is impossible to forget it. Look at the report we publish to-day from the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health. There it is proved that the dust from the odious composition with which the street was plastered produces a most serious disease of the respiratory organs; and one physician mentions several cases, with full particulars, in which unmistakable injury was done to healthy persons. The dust, when it gets into the eye, is even dangerous. Is not all this proof enough? We might go on listening to Committees until Aldermen became honest, and yet know no more on the subject than we do now—which is, that the pavement is a most disgusting, dangerous and intolerable nuisance. It ought to be removed at the expense of the persons who laid it down. But if that is impracticable, somebody else must take it away and pitch it into the river. Are we to have the work postponed until the whole town is troubled with the Fisk-pavement malady as described by our doctors—namely, "conjunctivitis and palperal œdema from closure of the lachrymal canals!"

Brooklyn seems disposed to anticipate New-York in getting up baths for the public after the excellent example of Boston. The bill which Mr. CLARK is to introduce in the Assembly authorizes the Mayor and Common Council to expend money for the purpose. There is no intimation that they are to be free; but the establishment of baths available at a cheap rate would be a great fact in the "social science" of Brooklyn and a valuable auxiliary of the Board of Health. The disregard of such sanitary arrangements is a great reproach to any great city; and we hope before long to see New-York providing its baths for the people on a scale suitable to its great wealth and the wants of its crowded population.

It is only right to mention that a very large staff of men was placed upon Broadway yesterday to clear away the snow. Give everyone his due. The Street Contractor really does spend some money now and then, and yesterday he carried on operations in a way which would entitle him to a monument in the City Hall Park if he only did the same thing more frequently. Can nothing tempt him—not even the reward of an approving conscience—to do as good a day's work every day as he did yesterday?

A second-story steam railway on Third-avenue to Harlem has a firm and feasible appearance, to a first glance, since it would be double, covering, as we take it, the central strip of street occupied by the "lower road," and having parapets on each side to prevent any going off the track. The street would have its two clear sides, and, as the iron posts would be sixty feet apart, the vehicles on the ground could get along and go across with ease. The plan looks as well as any yet proposed, with a much cheaper figure for the estimate. And yet it has one weak point, since it would end at Fifth-street, when the citizens want it at the City Hall, the heart of New-York and centre of business.

The Panama *Mail* furnishes some additional details with reference to the reported discovery of an easy route for the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The line which it is proposed to follow, is described as starting from Puerto Escondido, on the Atlantic, up the valleys of two small rivers, through a low pass, which is claimed to have been discovered in the range of hills; and thence on the Pacific slope, following the valley of the Puero to a junction with the river Tuyra, about a league above Santa Maria la Real, and some distance below the highest point reached by the tide. It is asserted that from this point the Tuyra is already navigable for vessels of the largest tonnage. It is likewise stated that the highest point along the whole route is only forty-six metres above the level of the sea; and according to the explorer, (M. LUCIEN DE PUYDT,) operations could be simultaneously commenced on twenty working sections, and the 125,000,000 cubic metres of material which he calculates will have to be removed, could be disposed of in from three to five years. A fourth part of the entire work is said to be in the newly-discovered pass of the Cordilleras, which by a maximum height of only 46 metres and a length of 7,000, yields 31,000,000 cubic metres of the entire mass of material to be dealt with.

Reduction of Taxation—Views of the President.

The Washington dispatches of the Boston *Advertiser* of Thursday morning contain the following statement:

"The readiness of the President to avow a change of opinion on public questions when satisfied that he is wrong, is shown by what he now says about the reduction of taxation. In his Message last December he took ground against the project for reduction, and held that we would do better to continue our present policy for another year. He has lately spoken on the subject in private conversation, and says further study and observation have convinced him that the country needs and expects some reductions. This declaration leads to the conclusion that he will assent to any measure of a reasonable character that is passed by Congress."

Aid for the Townsend Family.

The following additional contributions for the family of the murdered man, TOWNSEND, have been received at this office:

R. J.	$10 00	E. V. S. 2.	$5 00
P. G.	5 00	J. S.	5 00
Jomo	2 00		
A. P. G.	10 00	Total	$99 00
A. S.	4 00	Previously ackn'd	26 25
Sympathy	1 00		
L. W.	2 00	Total	$404 25
John Smith	5 00		

TELEGRAMS.

000-0012

Tranquillity Restored in the French Capital.

A Passage Between M. Keratry and the President of the Chamber.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

O'Donovan Rossa's Seat Virtually Declared Vacant.

Domestic News from All Parts of the Country.

EUROPE.

The Disturbances in Paris—Continued Arrests but no Further Outbreaks—The City Last Night.

PARIS, Feb. 10—A. M.—There was considerable excitement among the people yesterday and last evening. The Police were active, dispersing crowds here and there, but no outbreaks occurred. Many arrests were made. The military was also out in force, but its services were not needed. By 2 o'clock this morning the streets were nearly as quiet as usual, and at this hour the city is perfectly tranquil.

PARIS, Feb. 10—4 P. M.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of France has increased to 1,600,000 francs during the week....The city is still quiet. Armed Police are patrolling the quarter lately occupied by the rioters....GUSTAVE FLOURENS has not yet been arrested. He is said to have fled to Belgium....The grand ball at the Tuileries, announced for last evening, was postponed on account of the disorders....The vigilance of the Government authorities is by no means abated. Troops are near at hand which can be concentrated at a given point at the shortest notice.

PARIS, Feb. 10—8 P. M.—The city is tranquil. There is a strong feeling of excitement under the surface, but the ample precautions of the Government prevent any manifestation or disorder. It is reported that at the beginning of the present troubles the Emperor and his staff in full uniform were prepared, if the riot became an insurrection, to join the troops.

Debate in the Corps Legislatif on Missing Documents—A Member Silenced—Another Journal Seizure.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—In the Corps Legislatif today Mr. MAURICE RICHARD, Minister of Fine Arts, in answer to an interpellation regarding the documents missing from the Archives of the Government, said that some letters of NAPOLEON I. were missing, but they were in such hands that he would take the responsibility of leaving them there. M. KERATRY was dissatisfied with the explanation, and charged that the present Cabinet was no longer a Parliamentary Ministry, but belonged to the Court. For this the Deputy was called to order, but continued, declaring that it would be better to have ten archives for the documents proving that the present NAPOLEON sought to corrupt the leaders of the Legislative Body. The President here interrupted M. KERATRY and refused to allow him to proceed with his remarks.. The journal *La Misère* has been seized and its director arrested....The report that M. PREVOST-PARADOL is to go to Washington as Minister of France is contradicted.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—Writ for a New Election in Tipperary—The Red River Revolt in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord REDESDALE, Chairman of the Committees, said bills were pending for the construction of twenty-four street railways, with an aggregate length of 145 miles. Of these bills, seven related to lines to be authorized in the streets of London. He advised that an official inquiry be made on the subject. The Earl of KIMBERLEY promised that the Government would make an investigation. The Earl of KIMBERLEY submitted correspondence between England and the United States on the *Alabama* claims, and the House adjourned....In the House of Commons, Mr. BEAUMONT gave notice of the introduction of a bill to relieve the Bishops from attendance at the sittings of the House of Lords. The Marquis of HARTINGTON, the Postmaster-General, explained that the confusion in the telegraphic service was due to the inexperience of the new employes, the bad state of the weather and the sudden increase of business. He implored the public to have patience, as the trouble was temporary. Mr. GLADSTONE moved that as O'DONOVAN ROSSA could not, under the law, take a seat in the House of Commons, a new writ of election be issued for Tipperary. Mr. HENRY MATTHEWS, member for Dungarvon, opposed the motion. The Solicitor-General, admitting that ROSSA's crime was not treason, said that nevertheless attainder attached, and therefore the motion was within the powers of the House. Mr. JOHNSTON made a speech against the motion. Mr. GATHORNE HARDY argued that if ROSSA was a member of the House he would be liable to expulsion. The course of the Government in this case would, therefore, have his support. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER concurred in the opinion expressed by the Solicitor-General. After speeches against the motion by Messrs. BOUVERIE and GREGORY, a vote was taken, with the following result: For Mr. GLADSTONE's motion, 301; against, 61. Notice was given of a bill providing for a reorganization of the Mint, and making the Chancellor of the Exchequer *ex officio* Master of the Mint. Mr. MONSELL, Under Secretary for the Colonies, referred to the Red River disturbances and attributed the opposition there to Governor MCDOUGALL to his misconception of his powers. He said instructions had been forwarded to the Governor. House adjourned. ....The shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad approve of consolidation with the Lake Huron Road..... A bill has been prepared, which will be submitted to Parliament at an early day, for making the interest on the consols payable quarterly.... The *Times* this morning opposes the Government proposition for promoting emigration to Canada....The Admiralty Office will sell a number of war steamers at LLOYDS' at the close of February....There is an active speculation in telegraph shares in commercial quarters. ....The English Government has declined to promise a reduction in the tobacco duties, as requested by a delegation.

Spain and the South American Republics—Egypt and Turkey—The Ecumenical Council.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The Government has sent authority to the Spanish Minister at Washington to make treaties of peace with the Republics of South America.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.—ISMAEL PACHA, the Viceroy of Egypt, has sent the Sublime Porte the bill for the construction of the ironclads, but retains the vessels.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Viceroy of Egypt has concluded to send his ironclads to Constantinople, but will withhold the rifles manufactured for him in Europe.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The Ecumenical Council is deluged with petitions from the Gallican clergy favoring the dogma of Papal infallibility.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Copies of the *Gazette de Augsbourg*, containing a draft of the canon of Papal infallibility, were seized and confiscated at the Post Office in Rome.

A Verdict Against an Insurance Company—Funeral of Mr. Hoag, of Ohio.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10.—In the United States District Court, this morning, HUTCHBERGER & Co. received a verdict of $5,319 against the [illegible] Insurance Company [illegible]

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 10.—The remains of Hon. T. H. HOAG arrived here from Washington last evening under escort of the Congressional Committee and the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. At the depot the cortége was met by the Board of Trade in a body and a large concourse of citizens and escorted to the residence of the family. The funeral took place this afternoon, and was the most imposing affair ever witnessed in this city.

CANADA.

The Red River Revolt—Letters from the Governor-General and the Colonial Secretary—General Wyndham's Remains—The Caldwell Extradition.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10.—At a meeting held at Fort Garry, Winnepeg, on the 21st ult., a letter was read from Sir JOHN YOUNG, Governor-General of the New Dominion, in which he says, "the people may rely upon it that respect and protection will be extended to the different religious persuasions; that titles to every description of property will be guarded, and that all franchises that have existed or which the people may prove themselves qualified to exercise shall be duly continued or liberally conferred." A message from Earl GRANVILLE to Sir JOHN YOUNG was also read, to the effect that "the Queen had heard with surprise and regret that certain misguided persons had banded themselves together to oppose by force the entrance of the Lieutenant-Governor into our territory at Red River. Her Majesty does not mistrust the loyalty of her subjects in the settlement, and can only ascribe to misunderstanding and misrepresentations their opposition to the change so plainly for their advantage. She relies on your Government to explain the misunderstanding, and conciliate the good will of the people of the Red River." The dispatch concludes: "The Queen expects from her representative that, as he will always be ready to relieve well-founded grievances, so will he be ready to exercise all power and authority she has intrusted to him in support of order and the suppression of unlawful disturbances."

MONTREAL, Canada, Feb. 10.—The remains of Lieutenant-General Sir C. A. WYNDHAM, late Commander of the Forces of Canada, who recently died in Florida, arrived here this morning. The body will be placed in a vault at the Mount Royal Cemetery to-morrow, and in the Spring will be conveyed to England....The congregation of the Coté-street Free Presbyterian Church have decided to give Dr. BURNS, of Chicago, a call, in an offer of $3,000 per annum.

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 10.—CALDWELL was again before the Police Court to-day. After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate said he was of opinion that a clear case for committal had been made out, but that, in the absence of the prisoner's counsel, he would allow the case to stand over until Saturday.

CUBA.

Movements of Valmaseda—The Murder of Greenwaldth.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—Late advices from the Eastern Department have been received. Count VALMASEDA arrived at Manzanillo on the 5th inst., and would leave for Bayamo, but at what time it was uncertain. The *Casino Espanol*, representing the wealthy and prominent Spaniards of Havana, has issued a document protesting against the vile, unwarrantable and criminal assassination of ISAAC GREENWALDTH. A special meeting of that body was held, at which a subscription was started for the benefit of the widow and orphans of GREENWALDTH.

POLITICAL.

The Campaign in New-Hampshire—The Republicans of Tennessee.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 10.—The political contest in this State waxes warm. The Democratic Party will not put any speakers in the field, but will allow all disposed to go over to the Labor Reform Party. A new secret organization, called the Labor League, has been formed, and it is rumored that it is to offset the labor reform movement. The Temperance Party of Lancaster held a meeting last night and appointed a Vigilance Committee of seventy-five members.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10.—Messrs. TRIMBALL, SACKLEFORD, SITCHER, and others, have addressed a letter to leading Republicans throughout the State, inviting them to come to Nashville on the 16th inst., and counsel together upon measures for the protection and defence of the organization of the Republican Party. They hope dissentions will be forgotten, and that all Union men will be consolidated into a compact Republican Party....The colored people of Tennessee hold a Convention at Nashville on the 21st inst. to compare notes relative to the condition of their race in the State.

A Woman's Suffrage Convention in Ohio—A Demand to Submit the Question to the People.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 10.—The Ohio Woman's Suffrage Convention met in the Opera House this morning. The audience was composed principally of citizens of Columbus, and the hall was about one-third full. Mrs. D. CUTTER, of Cleveland, President of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association, called the Convention to order. Mrs. E. F. CRAIN, of Dayton, was appointed Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. G. W. PHILLIPS, of Columbus. The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Mrs. GRAHAM, of Cincinnati; Miss R. D. DEAN, of Jefferson; Miss M. M. COLE, of Sidney; Mrs. G. T. STEWART, of Norwalk; Mrs. JANNEY, of Columbus; Mrs. A. J. BOYER, of Dayton, and Rev. Mr. GORMAN, of Columbus. Mrs. CUTTER made two speeches and occupied a great part of the forenoon. The afternoon session of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Convention was largely attended. The Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution asking the Ohio Legislature to take steps to submit the question of female suffrage to the voters of Ohio at the next Fall election. The resolution was discussed by Mr. G. T. STEWART and Mrs. LONGBY and was adopted. At the evening session speeches were make by Miss BATES, Mrs. M. M. COLE and others.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe—Probable Veto of the Bill Relating to such Cases.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 10.—It is reported that Governor GEARY has refused to approve the bill passed last week directing the Supreme Court to review the evidence and decide capital cases on their merits. It was passed to cover the case of Dr. SCHOEPPE, now under sentence of death in Carlisle. The Chief Justice had heard the case and denied a writ of error, but it was subsequently allowed by the Attorney-General, and the case was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday. The bill is a general one, and provides in the first section that a writ of error in capital cases shall be allowed as a matter of right. The second section requires the Supreme Court to review all such cases on its merits. While favorable to the first section, the Governor will veto the bill because of his objections to the second section. Much evidence has been presented to the Governor in the case of Dr. SCHOEPPE, and it is generally conceded that, if the Supreme Court shall decide that there is no error in the record, he will not be inclined to extend clemency to the prisoner. The record as it now stands with the Executive is most damaging to Dr. SCHOEPPE.

The British Ship Monarch—Will She Visit Annapolis?—Conflicting Statements.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 10.—It is announced that Captain COMMERELL has received permission to take the *Monarch* to Annapolis, and that she may call at New-York on the way.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The British Minister called at the Navy Department this afternoon and informed the Secretary that H. B. M.'s ship *Monarch* would leave Portland on Sunday for Annapolis. She will probably arrive on Thursday, and will be visited by Secretary ROBESON, Vice-Admiral PORTER and a large number of other officials, including Cabinet officers, members of Congress and officers of the navy.

Captain COMMERELL, commanding the *Monarch*, has acknowledged the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, [illegible] that his orders [illegible] will prevent his acceptance of the Secretary's invitation to visit Annapolis with his ship.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Contested Election in Maine—New-Jersey—Veto of the Philadelphia Police Bill—The Virginia House—Alabama.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 10.—In the House today the Regan-Dickey case was decided in favor of the contestant, REGAN, by a vote of 79 to 64.

TRENTON, Feb. 10.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to incorporate the Newark Mutual Health Assurance Company, with authority to insure persons against sickness and disease. The capital stock of the Company is fixed at $50,000, with authority to increase it to $150,000. The bill to incorporate the Stevens Institute of Technology, was passed. The bill introduced in the House, entitled a supplement to the New-York and Newark Ship Canal Company, authorizes the construction of the canal across the Newark marshes whenever a survey shall be made and filed with the Secretary of State.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 10.—Governor GEARY, in his veto of the Metropolitan Police bill, says, to recognize the right of the Legislature to legislate specially for one city, is to acknowledge that they have a similar power over every other city, village and borough within the State, and that by the same reason Congress possesses like power to legislate for different States, and make a general Metropolitan Police bill, and secure the executive, legislative and judicial power to a few persons and exclude the masses of the people. So he was unprepared to sanction any such mischievous legislation, so anti-republican in its character, and calculated to destroy the dearest privileges of the people. It is anti-republican in form and not democratic in principle for the State to perpetuate its power by the passage of unequal and unjust laws towards the minority. For these and other reasons, he cannot approve the bill, nor do anything to take from the people any portion of their inherent rights. The election of every local officer with executive duties should be submitted to a popular vote, and there is no reason why Philadelphia should be deprived of the right of choosing by her own vote those who shall constitute Commissioners of the Police as well as those who shall be Mayors, Councilmen and members of the Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10.—In the Legislature to-day the House Judiciary Committee reported adversely a resolution referred to it at the brief session in October last, proposing the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. JAMES MCDONALD was elected Secretary of State, and WM. F. TAYLOR First Auditor.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 10.—The General Railroad law, extending the time in which roads can get the State indorsement of $16,000 per mile, was discussed in the Senate to-day until adjournment. In the House a resolution to adjourn on the 25th inst. was adopted. There is much anxiety felt as to whether the present Senate will draw so as to allow one-half of the Senators to be elected next Fall.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Resolutions have been introduced in the Legislature instructing the California delegation in Congress to urge the repeal of the present Internal Revenue law, or such modification of the same as shall exempt fruit distillers from its provisions as applied to malt and grain distillers.

Flouring Mills at Rochester Burned—Fire in Henderson, Ky.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The Shawmut Flouring Mill, at Brown's Race, owned and occupied by JAMES M. WHITNEY & Co., was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insured for $18,000, $13,000 on the building and $5,000 on the stock. The adjoining buildings and stocks therein were damaged slightly by water, in the aggregate, perhaps, to the amount of $2,000; fully covered by insurance.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 10.—A fire occurred at Henderson, Ky., on Tuesday night, destroying the clothing store of J. KATTINSKI and the grocery of J. GERGEL. Considerable loss was sustained by other parties in removing their goods. The losses amount to $35,000. The property was mostly insured.

Cotton Pickeries Burned—Half the Town of Port Gibson, Miss., Burned.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Two cotton pickeries, KEHLINGER's and COLLINS', were burned to-day. The loss was $100,000. CHARLES MERRIFIELD perished in the flames. Private dispatches report the destruction by fire of the business portion of the town of Port Gibson, Miss. The Post Office and hotel were among the buildings destroyed.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—This morning the puddling furnace in the rolling mill of Messrs. ROWLAND, on Delaware-avenue, above Poplar-street, exploded with terrific force, scattering the molten metal in all directions. Fortunately, however, no one was injured.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., Feb. 10.—The funeral of the late Governor WASHBURN took place in this town to-day. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. CLEMENT, assisted by Rev. Mr. DASCOMB. An immense audience assembled to witness and participate in the ceremonies, including nearly all the State officers, members of the Legislature, &c. After the funeral of the Governor, Judge STEELE, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath of office to Lieutenant-Governor HENDEE, who succeeds to the position of Governor.

MONTGOMERY Ala., Feb. 10.—A special session of the United States District Court will be convened here on the 14th inst., Judge BUSTEED presiding.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10.—A special dispatch from Humboldt, Tenn., to the *Avalanche* says: "During a fracas between three female employes at the Hotel last night Mrs. ROBBINS was seriously, if not fatally, injured. Her skull was broken and she was otherwise badly injured. The two others were held for trial."

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—A billiard match was played last night, between KLESER, of Milwaukee, and PARKER, of Chicago, which resulted in favor of PARKER.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 10.—Governor GEARY has returned the Metropolitan Police bill to the House with his objection.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 10.—Action was commenced to-day in the civil Court by D. J. C. HALL against the Pittsburg *Gazette* for libel, laying damages at $20,000.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—LOUIS DESONY, a brakeman on the Lake Champlain and Moriah Railroad, was instantly killed near this place this afternoon by falling under the train. Eight loaded cars passed over his body.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10.—The Montreal express train, due here at 6:30 o'clock, was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Northampton, and one of the cars rolled down an embankment. Two passengers were injured, but not badly.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

The representation of "Rigoletto," promised for to-night at the Academy, is unavoidably postponed until next week. In its place "Il Ballo in Maschera" is to be given, with Signor LEFRANC, Mme. BRIOL and others; while the baritone part will be sustained—it being his first appearance on the operatic stage, or, we believe, any other—by a well-known amateur, Dr. VALENTINE. "Il Ballo" was capitally given when last sung here by this company, and, aside from the attraction of the *début*, it merits a fine house.

French Drama.

The third performance of the series of Saturday entertainments of French drama and comedy at the Theatre Français takes place to-morrow evening. "Dalila," OCTAVE FEUILLET'S most successful play, will be acted, Mme. MOREAU sustaining the character of *Leonora, Princess Falconieri*.

Arion Carnival Festival.

The Arion Singing Society of this City held their third carnival "session" of the season at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. The large hall was again, as on the two former carnival festivals of the Society, crowded with ladies and gentlemen, the latter wearing clowns' caps. The "Small Council," composed of eleven members of the Society, represented the chief characters of the opera "Der Freischuetz," lately performed by the Society. Several German poems, composed for the occasion, were sung by the whole assemblage. Several spicy addresses were delivered. The last of the carnival festivals of the Arion Society this Winter will take place on the 27th inst.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Alaska—$89,498 in Treasure.

The steamship *Alaska*, from Aspinwall Feb. 21, reached this port yesterday with the specie indicated in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

[illegible] Waller....	$41,3[illegible]	James McNider.....	$1,685
[illegible] & Co.	18,900	T. Victor Sons......	700
[illegible] & Co...	4,900	Marcial & Co........	450
Wells, Fargo & Co..	7,550	Order..............	10,000

United States of Colombia—News from Bogota—The Colombian Congress—Troops Transferred by the Isthmus—Telegraph Cable with Peru—Incendiarism in Colon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870.

The French steamer *Martinique* arrived in Colon on the 28th ult., bringing passengers from Bogota, the capital of this Republic, but no mails. Private individuals report Bogota and the interior generally in a state of political tranquility. Most of the representatives of Congress had arrived, and the coming session would be opened on the 1st of February, but General SALGAR, the newly elected President, would not take his seat before April. The health of the city was good.

In a recent letter I spoke of the arrival of Her Britannic Majesty's ship-of-war *Revenge* at Colon, with some eight or nine hundred men, to be transferred to Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Zealous*, in the Bay of Panama. The same number was transferred from the *Zealous* at Panama to the *Revenge* in Navy Bay. The transportation across the Panama Railroad cost the British Government the snug little sum of $40,000, and I am told by the Paymaster of the *Zealous* that it cost less to make the transfer across the Isthmus than to steam around Cape Horn or through the Straits of Magellan. It is the first transfer made by the British Government, and has been done as an experiment. Both Admiral HASTINGS, homeward bound, and Rear-Admiral FARQUHAR, outward bound, were entirely satisfied with the accommodations of the Panama Railroad, and it is their opinion that all Her Brittanic Majesty's sailors for the Pacific Squadron will hereafter be transferred *via* the same route.

On Thursday evening, the 20th ult., Mr. THOS. SAVAGE, of the United States, and Spanish editor of the *Star & Herald*, was married to Senorita ANTONIO MALDONADO, of Panama.

Sunday, the 23d ult., the new Protestant church of Panama was dedicated, Rev. Mr. HARDIE, our new missionary, officiating.

Monday, the 24th, was a great day for the notables in Panama. Rear-Admiral FARQUHAR having hoisted his flag and taken command of the British Pacific Squadron, extended an invitation to the President of Panama, the Governor of the city and foreign Consuls to visit the flagship *Zealous*. The United States Consul at Colon, Mr. PERRY, being the guest of President CORREOSO, accompanied him.

We are soon to have a telegraph cable connecting Panama with Peru. Senor POZ SOLDAN has presented to the Government an application for permission to land a cable on the shores of this bay, and the President has accepted it without the least alteration, and will do all in his power to hasten the completion of the line. As a cable is about to be laid from Cuba to Colon, you may soon expect to receive news by lightning from Peru and Chili daily. Two of the survey party arrived per steamship *Alaska* on the 29th of December. This looks like work. Americans here, as well as all foreigners and natives, are anxious to have the surveys completed. They feel satisfied, however, that the route finally determined upon for the ship canal will be from Colon to Panama, *via* the Rio Chagres, from the Atlantic through the Rio Grande to the Pacific. We feel that there is no doubt as to the accomplishment of this undertaking during the present Administration, whether it takes four or eight years. General GRANT is looked upon by his countrymen as the man to carry through and give to the world the greatest achievement of the eighteenth century.

The dry season has fully set in, and the health of the Isthmus is excellent.

United States steamer *Tuscarora*, Captain QUEEN, is still at Navy Bay, all well. General HOVEY, United States Minister to Peru, sailed from Panama on the 25th ult.

Within the past week two attempts have been made to destroy the City of Colon (Aspinwall) by setting fire to unoccupied buildings. Fortunately the fire was discovered in season to prevent a terrible conflagration, for had it once got started, at this season of the year, when the strong trade winds blow, the entire destruction of the place must have followed. No clue to the incendiaries has yet been obtained.

Central and South America—Railroads in Chili—Earthquake Shock in Arequipa—Loss of the Ship Mary—Affairs in Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870.

The Chilian Government has accepted the tender of Mr. JOHN MURPHY for the construction of the Llaillai and San Felipe line of railway for the sum of $482,755, payable in six per cent. bonds, issued at eighty, with a yearly sinking fund of one per cent. The line is to be completed in eighteen months. There were eight other tenders presented, ranging from $492,734 to $586,266. ....The Government has entered into a contract with the National Bank for an open credit of $1,000,000, for the purposes of the Chilian and Talcahuano Railway, which is to remain in force until the line is completed....A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Los Andes about 4 A. M. on the 27th December, and another, still stronger, about 2 P. M. on the same day. During the following night loud subterranean rumbling noises were frequently head, but not the slightest movement was felt.

PERU.

The inauguration of the works on the Transandine Railway has been the event of the past two weeks. The first stone of the line which is to connect Lima with Oroya was laid on the 1st instant by the President of Peru. The contractor for this great work is Mr. HENRY MEIGGS, and the road will cost $26,000,000. The work is to commence in Callao, pass by the capital (Lima) thence *via* the mountains of Chauchamayo, and will, with the navigable rivers on the Atlantic slope, form a continuous communication between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

There will shortly be commenced another important line of railway, connecting Arequipa with the capital of Puno. This will facilitate the internal commerce of Peru, and also that of the neighboring Republic of Bolivia....On the 8th January, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Iquique....A correspondent of one of the Lima papers, writing from Huanuco, says that the alluvial diggings in Tambogan are every day proving richer, and that it is expected very shortly such an excitement will be the result that thousands will hurry to that part of the Republic in search of the precious metal.... The United States war corvette *Kearsarge* started on a cruise on the 2d inst., and the *Nyack* returned to Callao the following day from her trip to the Gallapagos Islands. These islands are described to be a fine group, abounding in everything good in the way of food. Rumor has it, that the Gallapagos group have been, or are about to be, ceded to the United States by Ecuador, but the *Official Gazette*, of Quito, positively denies any such intention of the Ecuadorian Government.

The following letter from Captain HAYWARD, I clip from the Panama *Mail*:

The American ship *Mary*, under my command, left Callao for Queenstown, with 1,800 tons of guano, on Nov. 30. All went well until the night of the 11th of December when, ship laboring heavily and under close-reefed topsails, we discovered that she had sprung a leak and the water was coming in very fast. Put the ship about and endeavored to return to Callao, but at 5 P. M. on the 13th, the crew having been at the pumps for thirty hours without food, with fourteen and a half feet of water in the hold, and the ship laying in the trough of the sea and utterly unmanageable, we gave up all hopes of saving either ship or cargo and took to the boats. The second and third mates and five men took the lifeboat, and the chief mate, with nine men and myself, took the longboat. We parted company with the lifeboat the same night—it was blowing heavily with a high sea on. Following morning shortly after daylight the ship sank, head first; lat. 24 21 S., long. 91 W. We were then obliged to run before the sea, to avoid being swamped, for two days. On the night of the second day after leaving, one of our water casks [illegible], leaving us only thirty gallons of water for [illegible] men, [illegible] miles from land. As [illegible] the mainland [illegible] sixteen days [illegible] teaspoons of water each. On the [illegible] December we fell in with the British ship *Iona*, from Guanape, for Payta. She kindly took on board eight of the men and supplied us with food and water. We reached Payta Dec. 21, eight hours before the *Iona*, having sailed over 1,500 miles.

C. B. HAYWARD, Master.

Up to 12th January our other boat had not been heard of, but no doubts are entertained of her safety, as it is thought she has fallen in with a homeward-bound vessel. She is a first-class new English-built lifeboat. C. B. H.

On the morning of the 14th, when the steamer *Peru* was leaving Callao, it was reported that a French bark had arrived and had picked up the seven men in the lifeboat.

ECUADOR.

The Colombians resident in Ecuador have drawn up and signed a petition, to be presented to the Congress in Bogota, relative to the treaty which has been arranged between the two Republics of Colombia and Ecuador. The petition is strongly condemnatory of the new treaty, and is ably seconded by a writer in *Los Andes*, of Guayaquil, who asserts that the treaty is offensive to the dignity of Colombia, inasmuch as it allows its citizens, *nolens volens*, upon arrival in Ecuador, to be enrolled in the army or navy; to be subject to all contributions, whether of money or goods; to be deprived of their goods for public purposes, without previous indemnity, and, finally, to be subject to all tributes and all charges to which the natives of the country are liable....On the morning of Dec. 26, 1869, a fire was discovered, which spread with great rapidity over that part of Guayaquil known as Cuidad Vieja, destroying some eighty houses, and many families of the poorer class are without habitations. No lives were lost. A subscription has been raised to relieve the immediate wants of the sufferers....The bark *Charles Jackson* had arrived, having been one year making the passage from Liverpool.

SOUTHERN COUNTRIES.

The Republics are all at peace except Gautemala, where SERAPIO CRUZ has been again defeated, and there is no probability of his again disturbing the Government of President CERNA ....The Congresses of Nicaragua, Salvador and Gautemala are in session....A vessel employed to run from New-Orleans to Honduras, in place of the *Trade Wind*, lost some time since, has made a successful voyage....The Honduras Railroad appears to be a fizzle, and the work on the Costa Rican line has come to a sudden termination....The President dictated on the 15th of January a resolution declaring the contract concluded on the 8th of June, 1869, between the Government of Costa Rica and M. EDWARD RILLY, North American, for the construction of an interoceanic railroad, to be null and void.

ANNEKE JANS AND TRINITY.

Statement of the Claims of the Heirs of Anneke Jans.

From time to time letters are received at the Mayor's office making inquiries as to the probability of the claims of the heirs of ANNEKE JANS to the property now in possession of the Corporation of Trinity Church being allowed or adjusted. The Mayor has, therefore, caused the following statement of the case to be prepared, showing most conclusively that all such claims are entirely visionary, the Church property being held under a title which has been adjudged to be valid by the highest Court in the State:

The claim of the heirs of ANNEKE JANS, (or BOGARDUS,) as made in the suit BOGARDUS *vs.* Trinity Church, 4 Sand., Ch. R., 633, was founded on the following allegations:

ANNEKE JANS, in 1663, was seized of the lands now in possession of Trinity Church. She devised it to her seven children, and died in that year. In 1670-71, some only of the devisees of ANNEKE JANS executed a deed of transport to Governor LOVELACE. The Church entered under the transport and held under it as tenant in common with those of the said devisees that had not conveyed or with their descendants. The complainant, as one of such descendants, claimed to be entitled to one-fifth of one-sixth part of the lands as tenant in common with the Church, owner of the other five-sixths. The Church, in that suit, put in a plea and answer. The answer denied the material statements of the bill. The plea was that Queen ANNE, being in possession and occupation of the lands in question, and in receipt of the rents, and profits to her sole and separate use and benefit by her letters patent dated Nov. 23, 1705, granted them to the Church; that the Church on that day entered under such patent and became seized of the premises in fee, claiming to be of right sole and exclusive owner in fee simple, and that ever since, from the date of such patent to the time of the plea, it had been in the uninterrupted sole, exclusive and actual possession of the premises, claiming to hold the same as sole and exclusive owner in fee simple during the whole of that time, &c. This plea having been demurred to was adjudged to be valid by the decision of the highest Court, and at the hearing in the suit above mentioned, it was sustained by overwhelming proofs. A reference to the able opinion of Vice-Chancellor SANDFORD, reported in 4 Sandford's C. R., 633, will show how complete and unanswerable was the evidence of adverse possession.

The above, although very short, is really an abstract of every point in the adjudged case upon which the decision turned. It is believed that no case relative to the title can be presented which will not necessarily be governed by the same principles. That cause was decided in 1847. Twenty-three years have since then elapsed. Now, the Church has been in adverse possession since Queen ANNE's grant, for 165 years.

The Thompson Paintings—The Sales Yesterday.

At LEEDS' Art Galleries the sale of paintings belonging to the Thompson collection was continued yesterday. In the morning 125 pictures were disposed of, and the sales finished up about half the catalogue, taking in pictures numbered up to 845. The amount realized was $5,780 50, making the total sum received to the close of the morning sale $42,220. The attendance was large, but the bidders comparatively few, and the interest seemed to centre on a few pictures. In the report of the morning sale of Monday it was stated that No. 247, "View of Shelbourne, N. H.," by Bierstadt, was "bid in." This statement was erroneous, as the painting was purchased by Mr. J. R. Sharpe, of Staten Island.

At the morning sale of yesterday the following pictures of note were struck off to the bidders named respectively and at prices annexed: No. 741, "Boors Merry Making," by Brauwer, A., at $147 50; Mr. Barlow, of Washington. No. 743, "Triumph of Galatea," by Schidone, Bartolomeo, $175; Mr. Hughes. No. 748, Portrait of Mrs. Jordan, by Leminoise, $177 50; Edwin Forrest the tragedian. No. 754, "Sheep in Landscape," by Robbe, (Brussels,) $210; Mr. Geo. P. Rowell. "A Sleeping Venus," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, $80; Mr. Talbot, of Cincinnati, Ohio. No. 762, Portrait of Sir Thomas Wentworth, $100; Mr. Barlow. No. 763, "Interior of Cabin, Picardy," by G. Earl, $550; Mr. W. S. Blackinton. No. 528, "Fifth-avenue." (This painting is said to have sold at auction in London for $1,500.) No. 764, Portrait of Gluck, by Duplessis, J. S., $140; Mr. O. Nelson. No. 778, Portrait of the Countess of Harrington, by Lawrence, Sir Thomas, $165; Mr. D. Jones, brewer, of this City. No. 780, "The Coquette," by Raoux, Jean, $156; Mr. Barlow. No. 788, "Landscape," by Turner, F., $125; Mr. C. S. Smythe, merchant, South-street, of this City. Nos. 797, 798 and 801, "Early Morning," "Sunset, Brighton, Mass.," and "The Old Mill," were all by Bierstadt, A., and were severally purchased by Mr. D. Jones for $155, $75 and $400, respectively. No. 805, "Some Pumpkins," by Carlton, W. C., $116; Mr. Smythe. (These two last pictures, it was stated, were both originals and had each been engraved.) Nos. 842, 844, "View of Ancona, Italy," by Knight, J. A., and "The Picnic," by Birdon, A.; both purchased by Mr. Keefe, broker, of this City, for $57 50 and $130, respectively. No. 843, "Garden Scene," by Andrews, F., $125; Mr. Owen Jones.

Sale of Pictures at Barker's Gallery.

Last evening a number of pictures by French, Belgian and native artists were sold at BARKER's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, and brought the following prices: "Norwegian Waterfall," by Alexander Wust, $300; "Grace Before Meat," by J. Miller, $270; "Winter Scene," by De Leeuw, $110; "Gipsy Camp," by Verschuur, "Family Discord" and "Matrimonial Comfort," by H. Sebseffels, $200 each; "Lady with Medallion" and "Lady with Bird," by Erdmann, $125 each; "Lake of Tegern," by Triebel, $142 50; "Landscape," by H. Savary, $175; "On the Rhine," by Count Bylandt, $170; "Peasant Girl," by Libour, $160; "Flowers," by Ann Peters, $102 50; "Embarkation of De Ruyter," by T. A. Rust, $295; "The Hunting Party," by Schulze, $122 50; "Norwegian Landscape," by H. Herzog, $150; "Lady and Parrot," by Bakalowiez, $105; "Market Scene," by Van Haaven, $145; "Sleeping Babe," by Th. Gerard, $725; "Milking Time," by Mauve, $165; "Capri," by W. S. Haseltine, $115; "Palm Sunday," by Bourgoin, $395; "Flowers," by Bidau, $525; "Autumn," by Wm. Hart, $100; "On the Balcony," by Rosierse, $240.

The sale will be continued this evening.

Ball of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The third annual ball of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was held last evening at Irving Hall, and was one of the most successful of the season. As its name indicates, the Order is based upon principles of friendship and [illegible] with this object it was organized a few years since. Its members comprise men of all professions—law, physic, the Press, music and the drama; and while the organization is professedly a secret one, and for the especial benefit of its own members, it has never omitted an occasion to assist deserving [illegible], in whatever state of distress it may be found. The ball last evening was replete with all the elements that ordinarily constitute success. The hall was tastily, though not gaudily, decorated, and a splendidly-decorated banner, with an emblazoned elk's head, symbolical of the Order, surmounted by the words, "Cervus Alces, B. P. O. E." gracefully suspended from a pole at the top of the hall. Shortly after 9 o'clock the members began to arrive and at 11 the large hall was filled to its utmost capacity by a brilliant assemblage. At midnight a magnificent supper was partaken of, and until a late hour this morning, dancing was kept up with untiring spirit.

Horace Greeley on Farming.

The New-York *Weekly Tribune* of Feb. 9 contains Mr. GREELEY's essay, "Laying Off a Farm—Pasturing." Every number of the *Weekly Tribune* contains an essay on farming by Mr. GREELEY, besides the American Institute Farmers' Club reports, and other interesting agricultural matter. Price five cents. For sale by all newsmen. Mail subscribers, $2 per year. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Further Details of the Disturbance in Paris; Rochefort Arrested on the Way to a Meeting—The Meeting Adjourned to the Streets to Construct Barricades; Opening of the British Parliament—The Queen's Speech—Expulsion of the Member from Tipperary to be Moved—Debate on the address in the House of Commons; Murder of an American in Havana; The New Italian Ministry; The Bourbons and the Spanish Throne.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; The New Excise Bill; Connecticut Republican State Convention; The Labor Reform Party in New-Hampshire; Meeting of the Virginia Legislature—Governor Walker's Message.

General Topics.

Extraordinary Sentiments Expressed by Mormon Women—A Schism in the Church of the Saints; Heavy Suits Againsts the United States; Important Order in Regard to Retired Army Officers; General John E. Wool's Will; The Colored People and the Fifteenth Amendment; Our Relations With England; The Funeral Ceremonies over the Remains of Mr. Peabody; Progress of Small Pox Among the Indians; The Late Storm.

Agricultural.

Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; Cattle and Market Animals; The English Sparrow; Change of Food for Cattle.

Editorial Comments.

Congressional Barter and Sale; The House Census Bill—Is it Love's Labor Lost?; Georgia Awaits an Answer; Special Drawbacks or General Revision; The Legal Tender Act Inoperative in Preëxisting Contracts; The Senate Disability Bill; Mr. Gladstone's Opportunity; Relief for the People Without Loss to the Treasury; The Worst Enemies of France.

The Markets.

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The Mercantile Agency, February, 1870.

The Central Park Cattle.

The public are invited to call at the Butchers' Hide and Fat Association Abattoir, 44th-st. and East River, and see the four Central Park Cattle, which will remain there until THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1870, and whose skins are to be prepared and stuffed and presented to the Central Park authorities, together with a fine lot of heifers and steers, which will be offered for sale by WM. LALOR, at his stalls, Nos. 30 and 31 Centre Market, Feb. 18 and 19, 1870.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

ACKOR—BRUNI.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, at the Sixteenth Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Mikels, PHILIP H. ACKOR to Miss VALENTENIA BRUNI, all of this City.

ADAMS—MACY.—At the Church of the Messiah, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, by Rev. George K. Hepworth, EDWARD L. ADAMS, of Boston, to EMILY, eldest daughter of John H. Macy, of this City.

DAY—WEBSTER.—At Webster-place, Marshfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, JAMES GEDDES DAY, Esq., of New-York, to CAROLINE W. WEBSTER, daughter of Fletcher and Caroline Webster, and granddaughter of Daniel Webster.

MARTIN—ST. JOHN.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Hammond, JOSEPH R. MARTIN, of New-Mexico, to AMANDA, only daughter of S. Y. St. John, of New-Canaan, Conn. No cards.

☞ New-Mexico papers please copy.

NEWTON—CROSBY.—In Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Joseph Banvard, D. D., ISAAC NEWTON, Jr., of New-York, to ANNIE L. CROSBY, daughter of Henry B. Crosby, Esq.

PELL—PALMER.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 10, by Rev. L. H. King, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 18th-st., HENRY W. S. PELL to Miss SUSIE A. PALMER, all of this City.

VOORHIS—JARVIS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., assisted by Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS to JULIA RAYMOND, daughter of the late Nelson Jarvis, Esq., both of this City.

WRIGHT—KAVANAGH.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Father Lake, DANIEL WRIGHT to Miss MAGGIE E. KAVANAGH.

DIED.

BURRALL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 10, FREDERICK A. BURRALL, in the 75th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, Dr. Frederick A. Burrall, are invited to attend his funeral from the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st., on Saturday, at 9½ A. M.

CARTER.—At New-Canaan, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, MARTHA W., wife of the late James C. Carter.

Funeral services will take place at 11½ o'clock, on Friday morning. Trains leaves 27th-st. depot at 7 and 9 o'clock.

COMSTOCK.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 8, REBECCA M., widow of E. D. Comstock, formerly of New-York City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wright F. Conger, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave Barclay-st. Ferry at 11 o'clock.

CORWIN.—At her late residence, No. 74 Orange-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, MARGARET POILLON, wife of Abel Corwin, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Friday, 11th inst., at 1 P. M.

GREEN.—On Monday, Feb. 7, MATTHEW DAVIS GREEN, in the 58th year of his age.

GILKISON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, ANNIE WALLACE, youngest daughter of Anthony and Fanny E. Gilkison, aged 4 years, 8 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 45 Montague-st., corner of Hicks.

HAIGHT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, EDWIN M. HAIGHT, aged 51 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, in 55th-st., near Lexington-av., at 11½ o'clock A. M., on Saturday. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. A special train will leave the 42d-st. station at 1½ o'clock P. M., conveying the remains to Woodlawn for interment. Carriages will be in attendance at the church for those who may accompany the remains.

KIPP.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, EVA M., daughter of Laurence and Eva L. Kipp, aged 1 year, 11 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday morning, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further notice.

PHELPS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, Feb. 8, CHARLES S. PHELPS.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Livingston-st.

☞ Hartford and Oswego papers please copy.

STEVENSON.—In Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 10, ARCHIBALD STEVENSON, son of Rev. P. E. and Cornelia Prime Stevenson, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral services will be held at the house, No. 121 East Van Houten-st., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave foot Chambers-st. at 12 M. and return at 4 P. M.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Tom's River, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 8, LOUIS PAYSON TROWBRIDGE, aged 11 years and 5 months, son of Dr. J. L. and C. B. Trowbridge.

Remains to be taken to Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment.

WHITE.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, LUCY HOULT, widow of Captain Isaac White, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 29 Washington-place. Her remains will be taken to Groton, Conn., for interment.

WHITTEMORE.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, OWEN WARDELL, youngest son of Mary A. and the late Henry S. Whittemore, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday morning, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 358 West 15th-st.

WOODS.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, LOUISA THURSBY, wife of John Woods, in the 51st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES OF CONSUMPTION.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, proprietor of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, more than thirty-five years ago was supposed to be in a dying condition, his disease being pulmonary consumption, which had proceeded, as his friends and physicians believed, to the very last stage. No one thought it possible that he could live two months, when he began to use the Syrup which now bears his name. The result was most astonishing. He speedily recovered his health; and now, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, his constitution appears to be as sound as if he had never experienced a day's sickness in his life. He is not only healthy, but corpulent, weighing considerably more than two hundred pounds. He has since prescribed the same medicine to thousands of consumptive patients, and much the greater number of them have recovered in like manner. Dr. SCHENCK having observed that liver complaint and dyspepsia are often the concomitants of pulmonary disease, and that they not unfrequently produce it, has invented two other medicines, adapted to cases in which consumption is complicated with disorders of the stomach or liver. These auxiliary remedies are the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, the first of which strengthens the constitution of the patient, and greatly improves the power of digestion, and the latter removes all obstructions from the liver, and restores it to a healthy activity.

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NEBRASKA.

The Terrible January Snow Storm—Destruction of Valuable Property and Great Loss of Life—Sad Particulars—A Band of Indians Frozen.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

OMAHA, Neb., Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870.

The storm of Saturday, Jan. 16, 1870, will long be remembered as one of the most dreadful that has ever occurred in the West. It extended over a great space of country, and many people and large quantities of live stock of all descriptions were destroyed by it. I can give you some incidents of the storm that you may judge of its severity. While the snow was flying so thick that no one could see ten feet in advance two brothers named LEOPOLD and JACOB UNGER, who live near Columbus, Neb., on the Pacific Railroad, left their house for the purpose of going to the barn, only a few rods off, to attend to their stock. They soon got lost, and wandering about in every direction in the blinding snow and sleet, trying to find it or the house, or shelter of some kind, at length one of them fell and expired. The other then stripped off his dead brother's clothing and covered himself with it, and alone tried to find his way back to the house; but after going on about forty rods further, he, too, fell, and was soon covered up with snow and ice and frozen to death. These young men were Hungarians, and were highly respected for their probity and good conduct. Their remains were found on the following Monday about two miles from their home, and the tracks which they had made showed that they had, during the prevalence of the storm, traveled over fifteen miles.

A SAD STORY.

A Mr. DOWD, who lives on Vermillion River, about four miles from Vermillion City, Dakota, had a family consisting of his wife and three children, aged respectively 16, 8 and 6 years. The house in which he lived was a poor one, and very cold, and being without much fuel, he started to visit a neighbor some forty rods distant, when the storm first began, taking the 6 years old child in his arms. His wife followed with the other two. On the way the father became separated from the mother and the other two children, and he continued on until he found his neighbor's house and went in to get warm. He waited some time, but his wife not coming in, he started out to look for her, and gave the alarm to his friends. Every effort was used to discover the whereabouts of the missing wife and children, but without success, until Monday, the 17th, when they were found about seventy-five rods from the house, frozen stiff. They had lost their way, and the density of the flying snow had prevented their finding the house.

A BAND OF INDIANS FROZEN.

About thirty warriors of the Pawnee tribe started out from their country a week before the storm to find some buffalo, and, if in luck, get a few scalps from their old enemies the Sioux. When out the party divided, some going south, where they found some buffalo, and returned well loaded with meat. The others equally fortunate fell in with a party of Sioux, killed several of them, and started back with about forty captured ponies. On their return, and when about eight miles from Lone Tree Station, they were overtaken by the terrible storm of Sunday, and all perished within a day's march of their homes. The bodies of these Indians, with their own and their captured ponies, were all found lying dead together, partly covered with snow and ice, by the runners who were sent out to discover their whereabouts.

SNOWED IN ON THE RAILROAD.

On account of the storm the Pullman Hotel Express train, from San Francisco, was twenty-four hours behind time, owing to the fact that the telegraph poles and wires were in many places blown down, and the wire prevented the trains from traveling by becoming entangled in the locomotive. They had plenty of provisions on board the train, so that there was no suffering among the passengers, though several of the employes had their hands, feet and ears frozen. This is without doubt the most dreadful storm ever known in the West since it was settled by the whites, and as yet no estimate can be made as to the destruction of life which it has caused.

The Murder of Commodore Leon Smith by Alaska Indians.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 26.

A few days since ANDREW D. SMITH, Deputy Insurance Commissioner, received a telegram from Major MURPHY, editor of the Alaska *Times*, dated Victoria, Jan. 18, conveying to him the sad news that his brother, Commodore LEON SMITH, was killed by the Indians. The lines being down directly after the dispatch was received, no particulars could be had until the arrival of the United States Quartermaster's steamer *Newbern*, Monday morning, which brought down the remains of Commodore SMITH, also his wife and child. From our correspondent we gain the particulars of the trouble with the Indians in which Commodore SMITH lost his life:

It seems some renegade white man had sold liquor to the Indians. One, Si-wan, became intoxicated on the night of December 25th, and beat his squaw so terribly that the blood issued from her mouth. Commodore SMITH interposed, and sent for a detachment to take Si-wan to the guard house, and had the Indian woman taken into the house of one of the laundresses in the immediate vicinity. Before the guard arrived to arrest Si-wan, he pretended to regret his ill-treatment of his wife, and offering to shake hands with the laundress, seized her hand, and before she or her husband, and a sergeant who was present, were aware of his intention, bit off one of her fingers and immediately escaped to the Indian village. Lieutenant BORROWE, the commanding officer of the post, immediately dispatched Lieutenant LOUCKS with a detachment of men to seize the Indian. Si-wan was soon found, but refused to accompany the guard. The alarm was rapidly spread throughout the Indian camp. Lieutenant LOUCKS, finding himself about to be overpowered, ordered his men to seize Si-wan, who, with his friends, resisted. No alternative was left but to give the order to fire on them. Si-wan was killed and his brother wounded. Lieutenant LOUCKS then returned to the garrison, bearing the wounded Indian.

As soon as Commodore SMITH heard of the difficulty he sent his wife and child inside the garrison, and having been very friendly with the Indians, and feeling that he had great influence with them, volunteered his services, and against the importunities of his friends, started off for the Indian camp to pacify them. He had hardly left his door when he was shot down by an Indian lying in ambush. He staggered a few steps towards the garrison, and fell on a log. The officers at the post hearing the firing, immediately ran down and found him insensible, and hastily arranging a litter took him to the hospital, where Dr. KIRKE dressed his wounds. He had received thirteen shots in the abdomen and three in the wrist. He lived twenty-two hours, suffering great agony most of the time, but died quietly on Sunday night, Dec. 26, his last moments being soothed by every attention kind friends could give.

Sunday morning Lieutenant LOUCKS sent out a flag of truce demanding the immediate surrender of the murderer, making the destruction of the Indian village, at noon, the ultimatum. The flag of truce party was met by the Indians in their war paint. They refused to surrender the murderer, Scut-doo, or to have any intercourse with the garrison. Every effort was made by the military officers to secure the murderer without resorting to harsh measures, but without avail. The Indians placed scouts on the neighboring heights, and commenced an irritating fire. The garrison soon dislodged them, and opened on the Indian village. Subsequently some of the more friendly Indians secured Scut-doo and brought him in.

Hostilities ceased, and a court martial being organized, at which all the Chiefs were present, Scut-doo was sentenced to be hanged. All, the Chiefs included, admitted the justice of the sentence, and Scut-doo was executed at noon Dec. 29. The condemned said that his sentence was just; that he was ready to die; that he was a Chief himself, and that he had killed a great Chief, meaning Commodore SMITH; that he bore no enmity or ill-will to Commodore SMITH; on the contrary, the latter had treated him with great kindness, and had often made him presents; that the Great Spirit above had commanded him to kill some one, and that he had obeyed the command, and was sorry that Commodore SMITH was the victim.

The execution took place in full view of the Indian town, and the Chiefs and the medicine man were present. When the noose was placed around his neck he asked if all was ready, and receiving an affirmative answer, jumped from the scaffold before the drop fell. At sunset the body was handed over to his tribe. With the execution of Scut-doo all hostilities ceased and now all is quiet and peaceful. Commodore SMITH's body was embalmed and orders issued to the United States Quartermaster's steamer *Newbern* to take the remains to San Francisco.

On the arrival of the *Newbern*, Saturday morning, General ORD ordered the steamer *McPherson* to proceed alongside the *Newbern*, and bring the remains to the city. The funeral takes place to-day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from Calvary Church. Commodore SMITH was well known on this coast, having been connected with several steamship lines as Commander. He spent a large portion of his life in the South, and at the opening of the rebellion cast his lot with his Southern friends. He was Commodore in charge of the Naval Department of the Gulf, and his bold attack on the Federal fleet at Galveston, Jan. 1, 1863, resulting in the capture of that city and the Federal steamship *Harriet Lane*, is well known, and forms a prominent event in the history of the late war. He was a warm-hearted, whole-souled man, and leaves many friends to mourn his sad fate. During the past year he was engaged in the fur trade at Fort Wrangle.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. sold a valuable water-front property situated in Williamsburg, consisting of twenty-six city lots, partly improved, together with the bulkhead in front, and the north half of the south pier. The property lies on First-street, filling the block between North Ninth and Tenth. The improved portion extends towards the river 325 feet, and has upon it sheds, carpenter and blacksmith shops, boiler and engine house, and a brick dwelling. Beyond the outer line of the improved property the purchaser has the right to fill in solid to the bulkhead line 80,000 square feet of surface. He has also the privilege of obtaining a grant of the water right to the pier line, which is 262 feet beyond the bulkhead. Sixty-five thousand dollars of the purchase money remains on bond and mortgage. The bidding for this property was quite brisk, and there appeared to be a sharp competition, chiefly between two bidders. The entire property, with the privileges attaching to its ownership, was struck down at $125,000. The same auctioneers disposed of three lots on the north side of South Ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Williamsburg, one of them having upon it a three-story high-stoop brick house, 21 feet by 46, with a verandah and conservatory. The entire property, 64.4 feet front by 108 deep on the east side, and 110 feet on the west side, was sold together for the sum of $14,500.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE effected two Supreme Court sales under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, referee. First, they disposed of a plot of ground on Hillside-street, Nagle-avenue and the Boulevard, measuring on the four sides respectively 148.11 feet, 141.4 feet, 199.10 feet and 94.5 feet. This did not attract much attention, and was struck down at $3,650. They then offered a four-story brown-stone house on One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, which was sold for $17,300.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

House and lot n. s. 130th-st., 375 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11 .... $17,300
Plot of ground, Hillside-st., Nagle-av. and Boulevard, 148.11x141.4x199.10x94.5 3,650

BROOKLYN, (E. D.)

By A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

House with 3 lots n. s. South 9th-st., 146.5 ft. e. of 6th-st., 64.4x107 .... $14,500
26 lots, water front and pier privilege, 1st-st. to East River, between North 9th and 10th sts. 125,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Jefferson-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Howard-st., 25x100 .... [illegible]
32d-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9 .... [illegible]
35th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9 .... [illegible]
35th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9 .... [illegible]
36th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9 .... [illegible]
36th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9 .... [illegible]
37th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9 .... [illegible]
39th-st., s. s., 206 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 .... [illegible]
39th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 .... [illegible]
56th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100 .... [illegible]
57th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x29.3 .... [illegible]
71st-st., n. s., 156.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.6x102.2 .... nom.
109th-st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.11 6,000
25th-st., n. s., indefinite location, 25x98.9 7,000
11th-av. and 37th-st., s. e. corner, 24.9x100 4,000

Leases Recorded.

Prince-st., No. 70, 3½ years, per year $2,500
West 10th-st., No. 155, 5 years, per year 600
West 18th-st., n. s., 221 ft. w. of 9th-av., 154x92, 10¼ years, per year 5,500
Avenue A, No. 119, store, back room and basement, 3 years, per year 1,000
1st-av. and 54th-st., n. e. corner, 100.5x94, 4 7-12 years, per year 500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 141.11 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 22x100 .... $12,000
Dean-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Albany-av., 19x107 6,500
Dean-st., n. s., 184 ft. w. of Albany-av., 19x107 6,500
Elliott-place, e. s., 420.10 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20.10x100 10,000
Ewen-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Devoe-st., 25x100 5,000
Halsey-st., n. s., 343.9 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100 4,500
Pacific-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., late Powers-st., 25x100, frame house 2,500
Pacific-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Powers-st., 50x100, March, 1869 100
Summit-st., s. w. s., 43.6 ft. s. e. of Hicks-st., 18x75, h. and l. 9,000
Taylor-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100 12,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100 1,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 212 ft. e. of Bond-st., 36x100, h. and l. 11,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 176 ft. e. of Bond-st., 18x100, h. and l. }
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 212 ft. e. of Bond-st., 18x100, h. and l. } 14,000
3d-st., e. s., 96 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 78.6x24, h. and l. 5,500
17th-st., n. s., 150 s. e. of 7th-av., 100.2x25 350
Atlantic-av., n. s., 50.4 ft. w. of Eldert-av., 119.6x24x123.10 300
Atlantic-av., n. s., 75.4 ft. w. of Eldert-av., 123.10x25x128.2 300
Jamaica-av., n. e. s., 75 ft. n. w. of Quincy-st., 66.3x25.6x71.3 400
Meserole-av. and Newell-st., s. e. cor., 75x100 2,300
Throop-av., w. s., 190 ft. s. e. of Whipple-st., 55x70.2 4,900
Vernon-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lott-st., 200x25 1,000
6th-av., w. s., 116.4 ft. n. of Prospect-av., 80x18, h. and l. 6,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rye.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad and Boston turnpike, n. w. corner, 3¼ acres $6,000

West Farms.

3d-av., s. e. s., part lot No. 88, Claremont, 50x125 .... $500

Cortlandt.

Howard-st., s. s., 29 ft. w. of school lot, 28x100 .... $3,075

East Chester.

Sidney and Fulton avs., s. e. corner, 100x125 .... $5,500

Morrisania.

Robbins-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Uncas-st., 25x105 .... $700

Pelham.

6th-av., e. s., lot No. 218, map Pelhamville, 100x100 .... $100

Yonkers.

Jones-place, e. s., 256 ft. n. of Ashburton-av., 33x104 .... $475

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Division-st., n. w. s., 50 ft. n. of lot No. 24, Coles' map $1,300

Hudson City.

Colden-st., s. s., lot No. 1, plot No. 4, block No. 13, 25x100 .... $1,000
Clinton-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Oakland-av., 25x50 500

Hoboken.

Madison-av., w. s., lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, block No. 106, Coster estate, each 25x100 .... $4,000
Grand and 14th sts., s. w. corner, 100x100 3,100
Meadow-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 6th-st., 23.6x100 1,400

Bayonne.

27th-st. and Avenue D, n. w. corner, 41x211 .... $7,500
Oakland-av., s. s., lots Nos. 1 and 2, plot No. 1, block No. 49, 25x190 1,539

West Hoboken.

Mountain road and John-st., s. w. corner, 539 square ft. $160

North Bergen.

People-st., e. s., Julius Slidel's lot, 37.6x100 .... $150

Union Township.

People-st., e. s., lot No. 29, map H. F. Moackenshop's, 25x100 .... $150

Newark.

Warren-st., w. s., 125 ft. from Colden-st., 37.9x100 .... $10,000
Brunswick-st., adjoining lot No. 27, 27x100 900
Warren-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 25x164 1,600
Bruce-st., e. s., 165 ft. s. of Orange-st., 25x100 800
Newtown-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of 14th-av., 24x98 2,800
Free-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Forest-st., 50x100 950
Houston-st., w. s., 185 ft. from Elm-st., 100x85 5,000
Frelinghuysen-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Emmet-st., 33x21x37x60.9 3,060
Wright-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Pennsylvania-av., 150x100 8,000
McWhorter-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 28x29x25 1,800
Pierre and Morland-st., s. e. corner, 50x200 400
Somerset-st. and Waverley-place, 60x95.2 1,000

Orange.

Burnside-st., s. e. s., 755 ft. n. e. of Washington-st., 25x138 .... $175

Bloomfield.

¼ acre, J. F. Carter to S. Carter, ¼ acre $2,000

East Orange.

Evergreen-place, w. s., lot No. 22, 62x122 .... $1,246
Main road, n. s., Hedden property, 34.5x62.9 4,000
Steuben-st., w. s., 263 ft. from Susse-av., 67x150 2,000
Steuben-st., w. s., 230 ft. from Susse-av., 33x150 1,000
Carlton and Floyd sts., n. w. corner, 56.6x169 1,000
Evergreen-place, e. s., adjoining lot No. 3, 80x207 2,800
Central-avenue, n. s., 300 ft. from Grove-st., 210x462 8,000

Milburn.

Thos. Bradbury's property, 5 27-100 acres $8,000
A. Condit's property, 4 acres 5,250
J. Condit's property, 4 acres 12,000
A. Condit's property, 3 70-100 acres 5,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English-basement house in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale very reasonable as the owner has no further use for it. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$20,000.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot; terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 441 West 47th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 22x75x100, good order, near 5th-av., above 28th-st.; very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN NEAR BROADway; business property No. 12 Clinton-place, 8th-st., paying 14 per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WEST SIDE.—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house in 50th-st., near 7th-av., for sale at a bargain. Terms to suit. J. F. DESMAREST, No. 470 West 20th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP DWELLing, just west of 5th-av., 28th-st., 25x90, lot 100; only $55,000; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

SEVERAL STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses on Madison-av. for sale at a great bargain. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL houses on 54th-st., near Lexington-av., for $25,000. NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN Lexington-av., near Gramercy Park. NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CORNER OF STUYVESANT-square [illegible] LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house on 25th-st., near 6th-av., 22x75x98.9 the block, all in perfect order; price asked $27,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

N. B.—This, with the next number, which may be had, would make a large business property.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 29th-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, containing twelve rooms, all in perfect order; size 20.6x55x100; neighborhood unexceptionable; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, full sized and extra deep lot, on Irving-place, near Gramercy Park; very pleasantly located; price asked $45,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 68 West 49th-st., full size, with two-story extended dining room; lot 25x120, with an ell 25x25, and within 25 feet of the new opening of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on a fashionable street, near the Fifth-avenue Hotel, with furniture as per catalogue. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO LET OR LEASE—MANURSING Island, Long Island Sound, near Rye Station, the former residence of General Dix; 27 acres; large house, stable and other outbuildings; fruit, boating; perfectly healthy. To let or lease partly furnished.

ALSO,

At Belmont, ten minutes' walk from Fordham Station, the Belmont Place, 13 acres; large house, stable, &c., to let or lease. Apply to
HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE FOR SHARES BEFORE THE LAST IS TAKEN.
M. P. V. A. W. P. V. A. E. N. Y. H. A.
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JOHNSON & MILLER,
General Agents for the Association,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILlage of Yonkers, a very desirable place, comprising a first-class house, a large garden with extensive lawns in front and rear of house; also about four acres of woodland, in all about fifteen acres; a fine site for a hotel or any other public building. For particulars apply at No. 98 Broad-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

ORANGE, N. J.—255.—A SWISS COTTAGE for sale, located in a most desirable neighborhood, six minutes' walk from station; contains fourteen rooms; the lot is very nicely improved, with large lawn handsomely shaded; coach house and stable; large garden, with great abundance of fruit; $16,000; lot, 138x500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO-STORY AND Mansard roof dwelling, [illegible] containing 15 rooms, situated in the First Ward, City of Elizabeth; lot 100 feet front, 250 feet deep; stable attached; grounds laid out in good style; price, $12,000. Inquire of JOHN GREGG, No. 188 Orange-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 21 feet 3 inches front, 40 feet deep; lot 130 feet deep, stone steps, having iron railing, containing 18 rooms, gas and water, heater, &c., No. 186 Orange-st., in complete order throughout; five minutes' walk from Morris and Essex Depot; price, $8,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT CONVENIENT Gothic cottage; eight rooms; water in house; carriage house and stable; three-fourths of an acre in garden and lawn; situate on the Passaic River, twelve miles on Erie Road; only five minutes' walk from depot; a very desirable place; price $7,000. Address OWNER, Box No. 3,161 New-York Post Office.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES AND farms, 1 to 500 acres, $4,000 to $100,000, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad; also on the Hudson River and other localities, for sale and exchange for City and Brooklyn property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, cottage seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, FORTY ACRES of choice land, beautiful house, barn, carriage house, outhouses, farmer's house, &c.; high ground, well located. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 256 Broadway.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—HOUSES, VILLA sites and lots, near station, for sale or to lease by Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON. Address Box No. 2,074, or apply on the premises.

AN UNENCUMBERED JERSEY FARM, value $10,000, to exchange for a store and dwelling in Brooklyn. NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FINE OFFICES TO LET,
AT
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN
MURRAY-ST. AND PARK-PLACE,
Convenient to the
COURTS AND NEW POST OFFICE.

First floor suitable for Bank or Insurance Company, 25 by 125 feet; eligible basement, well lighted, 25 by 125 feet.
Law offices on third and fourth floors.
Inquire of
M. S. ISAACS, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 9.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE ENTIRE UPper part of building, on 8th-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts., containing large and small halls, suitable for public entertainments, schoolrooms, &c., on the second floor; and suitable for storage or light manufacturing purposes on the third and fourth floors; these splendid premises will be rented low to a responsible party. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS and renewals. A superior and extra wide corner on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Also the large stone mansion and lot through to alley, No. 164 5th-av., as it is or to be altered, and with ground-rent lease of 5, 10, 15, or 20 years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 83x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

STORES TO LET—NO. 172 WILLIAM-ST., first floor and basement; No. 78 Maiden-lane, five lofts; No. 546 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron-front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FOUR-STORY and cellar brick building, 25x60, with or without steam power; also, ten or twelve vacant lots at the foot of 3d-st., East River. Apply to D. A. YOUNGS, foot of 3d-st., East River.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET—ON reasonable terms, in No. 516 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr.

BROADWAY, NOS. 627 AND 629, THROUGH to Mercer-st.; building marble, seven stories, 50 feet wide; near Higgins' Great Central Hotel. If wanted, the lessee can have a loan of $100,000.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE LOFTS OF STORE, corner of Cliff and Fulton-st., 60x66. Apply to JOHN F. DICKENSON & CO., corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

TO LET—A NEW STORE, NO. 63 CATHarine-st., 20 by 80 feet, and basement; together or separate; for one or more years from May 1. Apply to WM. H. TITUS, No. 375 5th-av.

TO LET—PART OR WHOLE OF THE FIVE-story store with cellar, 25x100 feet, No. 67 Cliff-st., at a moderate rent; possession May 1. Inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building, Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., with or without steam power. Apply on premises to TATHAM & BROTHERS.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENTS, 25x100, No. 80 Franklin-st., six doors west of Broadway. J. LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—SPLENDID MARBLE-FRONT houses on 5th-av., within view of the Park, 20 feet front by 70 feet deep, with all modern improvements. Also, brown-stone and brick houses on 51st-st., near 5th-av.; on 22d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; on 14th-st., near 5th-av., and in other desirable locations. Also, to let or lease, desirable stores on Broadway, corner of 19th and 20th sts.; on 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
Apply to up-town offices of WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Nos. 1,202 Broadway and 595 6th-av., near 35th-st.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, FROM May 1, the four-story stone-front house No. 110 Montague-st., opposite the Church of the Holy Trinity; the brick house, with Dutch roof and dormer windows, No. 90 Willow-st. Apply to ROBERT SPEIR, No. 113 Montague-st.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, A FURnished house, having gas, water and all modern improvements, about two acres of land, stable, &c., within 5 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station. View of the river unsurpassed. Rent, $300 per month. Apply to J. T. ADAMS, No. 130 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot, a cottage and outbuildings, together with six acres of land. Inquire of JASPER E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st., New-York.

ALL RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN search of houses, furnished or unfurnished, can be accommodated by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—to let by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FURNISHED—
West 21st-st., near 5th-av. .... $400 per month.
West 54th-st. .... 5,000 per year.
West 14th-st. .... 300 per month.
West 12th-st. .... 500 per month.
East 37th-st. .... 3,000 per year.
UNFURNISHED—5th-av. .... 4,000 per year.
West 47th-st., near 5th-av. .... 3,400 per year.
West 42d-st. .... 4,000 per year.
West 50th-st. .... 4,000 per year.
West 34th-st. .... 2,000 per year.
West 20th-st. .... 2,000 per year.
East 50th-st. .... 2,500 per year.
East 59th-st. .... 2,000 per year.
East 70th-st. .... 2,000 per year.
Lexington-av. .... 2,000 per year.
Also, a large number of furnished and unfurnished houses in the country near the City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story house and stable, No. 117 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; possession 1st April. Apply at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP marble-front house, No. 237 West 23d-st. Apply to M. S. ISAACS, No. 243 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 45th-st. Address ALEXANDER, No. 82 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE or four rooms above 36th-st. Address H. H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A WELL-SEcured second mortgage for about $1,200. Apply to D. H. STONE, No. 192 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FRONT AND SOUTH STS., by order of executor.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Esq., Executor of Abraham Valentine, deceased, for account of whom it may concern:
FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Front-st., between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip, and known as No. 165.
SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the northerly side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 205.
Terms at sale.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-st. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—GREAT SALE of the most desirable PROSPECT PARK LOTS ever offered at auction. 9TH-AV. FRONTS near the Plaza; 8TH, 7TH, 6TH, 5TH and 4TH AVS., BUTLER, UNION and SACKETT LOTS. Book maps on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, at office of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
THURSDAY, Feb. 24.
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Valuable HOBOKEN CITY (N. J.) HOUSES AND LOTS. Maps now ready.
TUESDAY, March 1,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Miscellaneous sale of improved and unimproved BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 50TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST 50TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, north side, 19.8 feet east of 1st-av.; contains the modern improvements and is in fine order.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
AT 95,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND
PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117⅞	118	5-20 Coupon, '67	113⅞	113¾
Coupon, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '68	113⅜	113¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	114	114⅛	10-40 Regis.	109	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	114¾	115	10-40 Coupon	112	112⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	114⅜	114½	Gold	120⅛	120⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	114⅜	114⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅞	112
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113⅜	113⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MANNING & DE FOREST
Have removed to NO. 6 BROAD-ST. Will continue to make SOUTHERN SECURITIES a SPECIALTY.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.
The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders will be held at the Company's office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.
The transfer books will be reopened March 1.
J. B. RANDAL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Contracting Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of ten trustees to hold office for the three years next ensuing. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock.
A. J. G. VANDEVENTER, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.
The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.
The transfer books will be closed from 29th January, at 3 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
Jan. 12, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

110 MILES COMPLETED.
ONLY 7 1-2 MILES
TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.
SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,
First Mortgage Bonds,
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but 7½ miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $18,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $18,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.
All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)
COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.
CENTRAL PARK BONDS,
due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1886, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
We offer for sale on favorable terms
THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
of the
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.
These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.
The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

ELECTION.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.
The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. L. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Large Sales of the
7 PER CENT. 40 YEAR
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES
RAILROAD
have enabled the Company to provide liberally for the wants of the coming season. Among their recent purchases are 9,000 tons of the best iron rail, 80,000 white oak cross ties, delivered, and
20 FIRST-CLASS LOCOMOTIVES,
besides 130 freight and a considerable number of passenger cars. The road already built from Chicago to Momence is the very best, having 2,800 extra sized ties to the mile, a 56 pound rail connected throughout with fish joints, and all laid in the firmest manner. The part yet to be built will be in every respect as good. Everything is being made ready to accommodate the large business that is sure to press upon this road as soon as it shall open to traffic and travel. The
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. Gold Interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first day of April and October, in sums of 1,000 each, are still offered at
95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Many persons consider them the best security on the market and prefer them to the bonds of any other railroad. They are issued at the rate of only $18,000 per mile of completed road, are secured by
FIRST MORTGAGE
upon the road, the franchises, all present and future acquired property of the Company, and net income of the road. The
SINKING FUND,
created and set aside from the annual earnings, amply provides for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered at the option of any holder, and are subject to successive registration and deliveries.
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,
of New-York, being the Official Register and Transfer Agent of the Company. No bonds can be made more perfectly secure, or more absolutely safe.
Exchanged for Governments, they pay a handsome present profit, besides a large difference in interest.
Pamphlets, with maps and detail, and the bonds, may be obtained directly of us, or of our advertised agents.
W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

$1,000,000
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.
The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over
$16,000,000,
and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.
$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.
The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,
which they offer at the original price.
The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 50 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City. This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.
The Kansas Pacific Railway
Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,
and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:
Earnings from freight $1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail 717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources 7,909 65
Total $2,225,850 11
Total expenses 1,386,180 02
Net earnings $839,670 09
The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.
The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:
Railway earnings (net) $839,670 09
Profit from lands (net) 246,950 22
Total $1,086,620 31
The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

IOWA FARMS.
The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market
466,000 ACRES
of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.
D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
At a meeting of the Directors of this bank on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870, U. A. MURDOCK, Esq., having resigned the Presidency, T. J. S. FLINT, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,
State of Minnesota. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Principal payable Feb. 1, 1890. The whole debt of the City of St. Paul, including the above issue, is but $760,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made Jan. 1, 1868, on a basis of forty per cent. of its real value, was $8,299,975. The city has increased since the date of this assessment at least forty per cent. in wealth and population. The city is authorised by act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to issue $100,000 bonds for the purpose of building engine houses and paying the entire floating debt of the city. Attention is called to the following extract from the City Charter: Chapter 5, section 1. "The present bonded or permanent funded debt of the city shall not be increased, nor shall any new bonds of the city be issued except for existing debts, or in liquidation or exchange for bonds heretofore issued, nor shall the city loan her credit, become a stockholder in or make contribution or donation to any private company or corporation until the same shall have been voted for and approved by two-thirds of all the legal voters voting at a regular annual city election."
The above bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned as agents of the city.
Price 90, and interest from Feb. 1.
LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
Bankers, No. 18 William-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,
in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.
The Company have a Capital Stock of $10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds 1,500,000
Total $15,500,000
Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$100 TO $10,000 ADVANCED ON approved shipments to Wm. Neilson, Havana. Apply to J. B. CARBERRY, Produce Broker, No. 37 Pearl-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

CASH CAPITAL,	- - -	$400,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Feb. 1, 1870,		805,697 92
UNPAID LOSSES,	- - -	4,300 00

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. IS THIS DAY DECLARED, PAYABLE ON DEMAND IN CASH TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Also, An Interest Dividend of (6) SIX per cent. on outstanding Scrip payable First of April, in Cash.
Also, A Scrip Dividend of (50) FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1870. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the First of April next.
The remaining (50) FIFTY per cent. of the Scrip of 1868 will be redeemed on the First of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.
GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Eight per Cent. first mortgage gold bonds of this Company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, free of tax. The interest on the registered bonds of the above-mentioned issue, due Feb. 15, 1870, and payable in New-York, will also be paid by said Trust Company on and after that date, free of tax.
GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.
No. 141 Broadway, New-York.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.
All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., less United States Government tax, has been declared payable on the capital stock of this Company at its office, No. 13 William-st., on and after Feb. 10, 1870. C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,930 59.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday, Feb. 19, 6 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, via Halifax.
.....Tuesday, Feb. 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
IN THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100	Steerage.....$35
To London.....105	To London.....40
To Paris.....115	To Paris.....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.	STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80	Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20	Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Aleppo, Thursday, M'ch 3
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17 | Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23 | Malta, Thursday, M'ch 10
Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24 | Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2 | Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$120, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage to No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT ..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAIN...SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, April 2
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO HAVRE OR BREST, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
IOWA.....Feb. 12 | EUROPA.....Mar. 5
ANGLIA.....Feb. 19 | INDIA.....Mar. 12
COLUMBIA.....Feb. 26 | CALEDONIA.....Mar. 19
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.....Feb. 23, at noon.
And thereafter Captain of the Company's first steamer will sail on March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessarie for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
PER SteamSHIP CHAPARA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing punctually every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICK, via Nassau, Feb. 24.
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICK, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA. SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamship
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 83 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 92 West-st.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
FLAG,
Captain LUDBURNER,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWEST RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JAS. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 35 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND CURACOA,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 5th of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Thatcher.....Feb. 5
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SHCUM, March 5.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, April 5.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, touching each at Curacoa. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 6 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NOTICE.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE.
On and after Feb. 1, 1870, the steamers of this Company will leave Pier No. 30 North River at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Boston via Newport and Fall River.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
3:00 P. M., Spring Valley trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.,)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 6:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left, at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 627 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 2d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st.; New-York; No. 9 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
" To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION for the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.—Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures in no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., parlors, Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 67 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery. (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

PERSONAL.

A TREAT FOR THE LADIES.
In the window of C. A. KITTLE'S book store, No. 765 6th-av., is a picture of the artist's visit to the Vatican and Rome. It contains 1,020,000 stitches, and challenges the world. It is for sale, and considered very cheap at $600. The ladies should examine this great work of art.

SIGNOR ALBITES BEGS TO INFORM his friends that his Musical Soiree, to be given with his pupils, will positively take place TO-MORROW EVENING, 12th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE??
GRADUATED VIALS.
YOU WANT THEM.
SPECIAL AGENTS,
HAGGERTY BROS.,
JER. QUINLAN,
New-York City.
GEO. W. STOCKDELL,
Pittsburg, Penn.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 806 Pearl-st., up stairs.

PILES, INTERNAL, BLEEDING, External, and Bleeding, no matter of how severe, instantly relieved and quickly cured with BRIGGS' PILE REMEDY. Sold by druggists, $1; samples by mail, 25 cents. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Newark, N. J.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NEAT RELIABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is willing to assist in the general housework; can give the best of references. Call for two days at No. 162 8th-av., between 18th-st. and 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or 5 or 6 miles in the country; makes all kinds of pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; is a good Hamiltonian; wages $24. Call 'at No. 149 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastries, and all varieties of dishes; is a good baker; City or country; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by an industrious, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; respectful and neat; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; is a first-class hand at bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has one year's good reference, and can be heard of for two days. Call at No. 51 East Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable white girl as first-class seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; also dressmaking, perfect; is willing to assist with up-stairs work, if required; best City references. Call at 310 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid in a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 746 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has best City reference. Call at No. 351 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid in a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 746 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has best City reference. Call at No. 351 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress or lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting, hairdressing, &c.; has best of City references. Apply at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant (American) girl as nurse; understands the care of an infant or growing children; is a good plain seamstress; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or the housework of a small family; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; will go private or public; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERmaid and nurse, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family; is an expert hair dresser; takes charge of the silver and dining room in style; wages, $12. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, of 25 years, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; country or City; very respectable and steady; understands the cares of milk and butter; excellent baker; will wash. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 336.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; can do French fluting and ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; country or City; good City references. Call at No. 259 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by an American Protestant girl in a small family. Call at No. 429 Hudson-st., between Leroy and Morton. Inquire for Mrs. Robinson.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting and all kinds of finery; best City references. Call or address No. 147 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress and to assist at chambework; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 235 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; best reference from last place. Call at No. 142 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 162 8th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 847 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUAtion; is a good dressmaker and family sewer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 335 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; best references. Call at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking. Call for two days at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as first-class cook, bone and lard; the other as first-class nurse; German; good City reference given. Call at No. 241 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 241 East 29th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 241 East 29th-st., in store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer; good reference. Call at No. 427 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man in a gentleman's place by a very respectable young Englishman of Protestant principles; is a thorough groom and coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses, having been with them all his days; is willing to work in a garden and do anything that has to be done; never drinks liquors; is faithful and careful man. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS farmer, farm manager, or superintendent of a gentleman's place, by an active young American man, who has been brought up to the farming business, and thoroughly understands farming and stock raising in all the branches; first-class references. Address G. W. W., Box No. 67 White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man of experience, who has a practical knowledge of everything belonging to the business, both under glass and out of doors; has the best of City references from former employers; would prefer a place where improvements are to be made. Address T. H., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young married German who is perfectly competent to fill a first-class place. Address G., at Young & Elliott's seedstore, No. 9 John-st., or his present employer, Mr. Wm. H. Fogg, 42 Burling-slip.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by an American single man; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; country preferred; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY EXperienced, a situation as coachman; has the very best of reference from his present employer; is temperate in habits and every way fitted for the position. Call or address private stable, No. 62 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man as coachman and gardener; is thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address for two days ABILITY, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; (married, without family;) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best recommendations. Address for three days L. GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion as gardener; the best of reference will be given; his last employer can be seen. Address T. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man not afraid of work; understands his business; has best references from last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly and has City reference. Call at No. 474 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

TO PROVISION DEALERS.—A THOroughly practical man, with fifteen years' experience in the cutting, curing and packing of hog products for city trade and English markets, desires an engagement; would go West. Address WARWICK & CO., corner 118th-st. and 3d-av.

A YOUNG MAN WHOSE TIME IS occupied during the day desires some light employment in the evening. Address W. H. B., Box No. 5,423 Post Office, City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, and to assist with other work, to a private family in a village near the City, one hour from the City Hall; a good home and good wages to a suitable person. Address, with reference, P., Box No. 4,164 Post Office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

THOMPSON COLLECTION,
OF THE
STILL IN PROGRESS,
AT THE
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
SALES AT 11 A. M.
AND 7½ P. M.
Many of the choicest pictures in the collection are on that portion of the Catalogue which will be sold on FRIDAY.
Notwithstanding the fact that these pictures are being sold for less than one-fourth their value, the sale will be continued until the entire collection is disposed of
NEARLY ONE THOUSAND PICTURES
REMAIN TO BE SOLD.
Every picture goes to the highest bidder, without any limit or reservation.

BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.
ART SALE
OF MERITORIOUS WORKS OF MODERN ART, the most important and attractive sale of the season of superior, high class oil paintings, will take place AT THE GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY,
(OPPOSITE WALLACK'S.)
ON THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY,
in which many rare and valuable specimens of American, French, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf Schools may be obtained. The entire collection now on exhibition day and evening, consisting of over one hundred and sixty of the finest and most desirable pictures, heretofore offered at auction, and comprising examples from the most distinguished and favorite American and European artists.
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, THE 9TH AND 10TH OF FEBRUARY, AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M., AT
BARKER'S GALLERY OF ART,
No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, } COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials now upon the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $2,000 cash, and the residue in six equal bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assumed personal responsibility and mortgage of the premises.
GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870. }
Will be offered at public sale, in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Medical Property, which has been in use, embracing surgical and dental instruments, bedding and clothing, iron bedsteads, stoves, chairs, tables, fire hose, cooking utensils, drums, old band instruments, wooden and leather buckets, medicine and mess chests, tin cups, desks, brooms, scales and weights, deal plates, books, clocks, coffee boilers, iron bars and inch water pipe, &c., &c. Also, a considerable quantity and variety of medicine, in fair order, Hospital stores, beef extract, &c., &c.
Also, two covered wagons, new, and in superior order.
Terms cash. A deposit at time of sale will be required. All goods purchased must be removed within four (4) days, after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.
Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
ART SALE—JOHN P. WATERS' PAINTINGS.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, will sell by auction FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, without reserve, the collection of paintings belonging to John P. Waters, Esq., of Brooklyn, comprising choice examples by J. F. Kensett, S. R. Gifford, Lang, Eastman Johnson, Durand, Whittredge, Loop, Nehlig, Lambdin, Robbe, Diaz, Veyrasset, Gentz, Quin, Yewells, Schures. This collection embraces thirty paintings, gems of art, of a description seldom seen in an auction

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON last evening delivered the third of his series of lectures concerning his recent tour through Europe and the Holy Land, the proceeds of which are devoted towards the completion of the new Baptist house of worship, at the Baptist Church, Fifty-third-street and Seventh-avenue. He confined his remarks to his impressions of the City of Jerusalem, his visits to Bethlehem and Calvary, and the several places hallowed by the presence and miracles of Christ. Mr. PENDLETON also drew a parallel between its present and past condition, and rendered his lecture highly interesting by reference to its religious and political history. The lecture was well received, and was frequently applauded.

A special meeting of the Vessel-owners Association was held yesterday afternoon at No. 52 Pine-street, JAS. A. VAN BRUNT, Esq., in the chair, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to meet the Quarantine Commissioners to-morrow, at No. 155 Broadway, in the office of the Washington Insurance Company, in order that the annoyances ships are subjected to under the present Quarantine regulations may be ventilated and measures of relief proposed. After a long discussion the following gentlemen were chosen: Captain C. Burnett, W. H. Kenzell, W. W. Baker, Isaac Hall, Captain N. Edwards and J. A. Van Brunt. This body will endeavor to have health fees abolished on vessels coming north of Cape Henry.

Mrs. LAURA C. HOLLOWAY will lecture to-night at Cooper Institute on "Charlotte Bronte," for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the Cuban army. It is not generally known that the young lecturer bears all the expenses herself, as an earnest of her sympathy for the patriot cause. On Saturday night the large number of posters which she had distributed throughout the City were all torn down, but they were replaced with fresh ones yesterday, and to-night there will doubtless be a crowded house to do honor to a woman's courage and to enjoy the rare intellectual treat she offers.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, Sergeant ANDREW J. DOYLE, of the Harbor Police, (Twenty-fourth Precinct,) was transferred to the Twenty-eighth Precinct, in place of Sergeant WM. A. RUSSELL, sent to the Harbor Police. Roundsman RICHARD WELSH, also of the Harbor Police, was made an Acting Sergeant, and left there for duty in the new rank. Roundsman CHAS. SNYDER, of the Second Precinct, was made an Acting Sergeant, and transferred to the Twenty-eighth Precinct. Patrolmen JAMES MCINTEE and J. P. LUKE, of the Sixth Precinct, tendered their resignations, which were accepted.

The long-established and favorably-recognized firm of MCKILLOP, SPRAGUE & CO., Commercial Agents, has removed to Nos. 109 and 111 Worth-street, where a suite of elegantly-appointed offices, adequate for the demands of their largely-increased business, has been secured. The register of the Agency, published in January, is more complete and full than any heretofore, making over 500,000 names, carefully rated with reference to their character and commercial standing, embracing the capital of each, from $1,000 to millions.

A regular monthly meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was called for last evening, but no business was transacted. The Executive Committee held an informal meeting, but adjourned without transacting any business.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. The reports of the various standing committees were presented. Nothing except routine business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned to the second Thursday of March next.

The flag on the Stock Exchange was at half-mast yesterday on account of the death of F. A. BURRALL, an old broker, who was carried off by apoplexy at an early hour yesterday morning. He was first made a member of the Exchange July 9, 1839. For the past twelve years he had not participated actively in business. He was greatly respected by all who knew him.

Two alleged extensive counterfeiters, named SOMERS and KURTZNAN, recently imprisoned in Ludlow-street Jail, were remanded to New-Jersey yesterday to await their trial on indictments which have been found against them in that State.

At 3:40 o'clock A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the varnish factory of WILLIAM F. BLODGETT, corner of Thirty-first-street and First-avenue, caused by the ignition of refuse paint skin. It was extinguished before any damage was done.

At 10:30 A. M. a fire occurred in the chignon manufactory of MORITZ LOWENSTEIN, first floor rear of No. 4 Bayard-street, but was extinguished without serious damage.

OWEN MCGONNELL, of No. 60 West Broadway, was injured yesterday, while standing at the corner of Duane and Greenwich street, by a block falling from the Elevated Railroad striking him on the head. He was taken home.

Female Evening School No. 14, in East Twenty-seventh-street, Twenty-first Ward, closed its sessions for this term last evening. There were appropriate exercises on the occasion, consisting of singing, recitations and addresses.

Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP lectured last evening in the Wigwam on Forty-ninth-street, on "The Bedforshire Tinker." The lecture, which was well attended, was for the benefit of the Presbyterian Mission, and the character and labors of the immortal BUNYAN were eloquently and favorably discussed.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered his admirable and popular lecture on "Daniel O'Connell" at Trenor's Hall, Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, last evening, before a large and interested audience.

The Home Circle Lodge of Good Templars held a meeting last evening in Sixteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The meeting was marked by enthusiasm and hopefulness in the cause of temperance.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday over the body of AUGUST BUECHTER, a native of Prussia, aged 21 years, and a merchant doing business in this City. On the 29th inst. an accident occurred on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Ogden Station, and Mr. BUECHTER was instantly killed. The inquest was held in order that the necessary certificate could be granted by the Board of Health.

An inquest was held at the Morgue yesterday by Coroner KEENAN over the remains of JOSEPH MARGOLINSKI, aged 75, and a native of France, who died suddenly in Jefferson Market Prison from the effects of gross intemperance.

JACOB HORLOCKER, a German, aged 53 years, was found dead in bed yesterday at No. 228 Broome-street. The remains were taken to the Morgue, by order of Coroner SCHIRMER, for *post-mortem* examination and inquest.

WILLIAM EGAN, aged 13 years, of No. 201 West Thirty-sixth-street, was thrown from the top of a Broadway and Twenty-third-street stage yesterday, in consequence of a collision with another stage. He fell under the wheels, and being dragged several feet before the vehicle was stopped, was very seriously injured. Officer FLEMING, of the Broadway Squad, who took the boy to his home, seems to have been near at hand when the casualty occurred, but neither of the drivers was arrested.

The ball of the Aurora Singing Association was held at Irving Hall last evening. It was largely attended, and passed off in a highly creditable manner.

The first examination in the case of MORRIS J. HILL, charged with embezzling $39,000 from the Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank, of Somers, Westchester County, took place in the United States Commissioner's office yesterday. Testimony was furnished by WM. MARSHALL, THOS. H. REED, Cashier of the bank, and EDWARD C. GRAY, of the Merchants' Exchange Bank.

The February meeting of the American Phonographic Society was held on Wednesday evening at Packard's Institute, Mr. J. E. MUNSON in the chair. Mr. MOLOCSAY read an essay on the best way to introduce Phonography in schools. Mr. MUNSON gave his usual exhaustive lecture on the art. The society is very prosperous, it having now over ninety members, and the monthly meetings are well attended.

Officer MCKENNA, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday found a boy, name unknown, aged 16, lying in a wagon corner of Hester and Mott streets, in an insensible condition. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The German-American School Club of the Eighteenth Ward met at No. 280 Third-avenue last night, and elected JACOB WINDMUELLER, President; EMIL KIRCHNER, Secretary; J. PH. SCHMENGER, Treasurer, and the following Delegates to the General Committee of the German-American School Association of this City: J. Windmueller, Emil Kirchner, Andrew Willmann, Dr. E. Horzburg, Phillip Kompff, E. Maurer, Herman Uhl and Adam Stock.

On account of the annoyances which the lady students from the Women's Medical College have been subjected at the hands of their masculine fellow students attending clinics at Bellevue Hospital, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have empowered Warden BRENNAN to cause the arrest of any person guilty of such conduct in the future.

At 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the two-story frame building No. 157 West Seventeenth-street, occupied as a dyeing and bleaching establishment by JOSEPH TAYLOR. Damage, $500.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, JEREMIAH EVANS and JOHN WILLIAMS were charged with breaking into the premises of SAMUEL FEIGENBAUM, No. 220 West Fortieth-street, and stealing several articles of jewelry and wearing apparel, estimated at $100. The prisoners were observed leaving the house about 11 o'clock on the preceding evening by Officer DEVINE, of the Twentieth Precinct, with two bundles in their possession containing the articles in question, and he immediately conveyed them to the Station. The prisoners were committed for examination in default of $2,000 bail.

In his Friday evening lectures during the present month before the Young Men's Christian Association, Professor [illegible] explains optical illusions and shows the ghosts or spectral visions, and exhibits, with curious apparatus, how we see and with what we see. The use of the delicate instruments for seeing the interior of the eye is illustrated by means of the camera, &c. There are beautiful and varied experiments with chromatrope, magic lantern and other instruments.

The Park Presbyterian Church concert, under the direction of H. CLARENCE SAGE, took place last evening. It was well attended, and gave entire satisfaction to those who had the good fortune to be present. Balfe's "Don't Let the Roses Listen" was beautifully sung by Miss E. V. Gorse, as was also "Morning Light" (Burnap) by Mr. H. C. Sage. Miss S. J. Reed's rendering of "Thy Hand hath Led Me" (Handel) was well received, and the duet by Miss Gorse and Mr. Smith, "How Dear to Me the Hour," elicited hearty applause. The programme was well chosen and well rendered.

The Methodist Book Committee yesterday concluded its second investigation of the alleged irregularities of the binding and printing departments of the Concern.

A fire broke out last night at No. 100 Broadway, caused by the explosion of chemicals on the second floor. Damage, $1,000.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Assessors are about to lay the necessary assessments for the repairing of the following streets. The district of assessment is 100 feet on each side of the repaved portion of the streets: Portland-avenue, from DeKalb to Atlantic-avenue, Nicolson pavement; cost, $4,923 21. Schemerhorn-street, from Clinton-street to Flatbush-avenue, Nicolson pavement; cost, $82,401 26. First-place, from Smith to Henry street, Nicolson pavement; cost, $23,236 95. Nelson-street, between Court-street and Hamilton-avenue, Cobble-stone pavement; cost, $3,274 09. Remsen-street, from Court to Clinton, Belgian pavement; cost $7,966 62.

General H. S. ROBERTS, ex-Postmaster of Brooklyn, whose arrest upon the charge of embezzlement, was reported in the TIMES of Thursday morning, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 by United States Commissioner JONES to await examination on the 23d inst. Ex-Postmaster GEO. B. LINCOLN became bondsman for ROBERTS.

FELIX MONAHAN was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year by Judge TROY, for cutting off the end of his sister-in-law's nose.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. CATHARINE RAPELYEA, formerly a member of the Newtown Episcopal Church, now deceased, made the following bequests in her will: Bishop BAYNE, China Mission, $500; Bishop PAYNE, African Mission, $500; New-York Magdalen Asylum, $500; Five Points House of Industry, $500; fund for the relief of aged and disabled clergymen, $500; church foundation fund, $500.

Mr. NEWELL VAIL, a Long Island hermit, familiarly known as "Uncle NEWELL," and over 70 years of age, who resides in an old dilapidated building in Orient, came near losing his life under very peculiar circumstances, a few days since. While on the top of an old oven which joins his dwelling, and which is in a half tumbled-down state, he fell and got his head wedged in between the house and the oven so that he could not extricate himself. In this trying situation he remained all day and through the next night, which happened to be one of the coldest of the season, and not until the middle of the forenoon did aid come to him. It happened that Mrs. SYBEL TUTTLE, an old lady and a near neighbor, not seeing him stirring in the morning went to investigate and found him in this situation. When relieved both feet and legs were frozen, and it is feared that he cannot survive.

A new mail route has been established by the Postmaster-General on Long Island, between the terminus of the South Side Railroad at Patchoque and the Long Island Railroad at Medford. CHARLES E. ROSE, of Patchoque, has been appointed to take charge of the mails on the Long Island Railroad trains, which will now be made up for the South Side Post Offices and transferred, *via* ROSE'S Express at Medford, to Patchoque. Heretofore mail matter for that line has been taken to New-York and redistributed for the South Side Railroad, reaching its destination the next day.

At Greenport the recent storm was very severe. The schooner *Marietta Smith*, at her dock, was badly chafed. A new yacht belonging to VAIL, BENJAMIN & CO. was badly injured, and a number of carryaway boats, used in the oil fisheries, were driven ashore and permanently damaged. The large buoy on Long Beach Bar, at the entrance of Greenport Harbor, was carried away and driven ashore on Fanning's Point, over three miles from its proper position.

A grand supper and entertainment was given by Montauk Lodge, No. 533, I. O. of G. T., at the Greenport House, Greenport, Wednesday evening, to the lady friends of the Lodge. This was a return entertainment to one given by the ladies to the Lodge about two weeks since. The large and commodious parlors of the Hotel were specially fitted up for the occasion. The following persons responded to toasts: J. M. Wells, E. S. Havens, J. A. Corwin, W. H. Clark, Jr., D. O. Crawford, A. B. Horton, W. F. Preston, and G. H. Case.

Nothing concerning the whereabouts of THOMAS FARRELL, who disappeared from Hunter's Point so mysteriously on Wednesday of last week, has been obtained. The boots found on sawmill dock have been identified as his, and it is believed that he committed suicide, though no motive can be assigned.

The Baptists of Jamaica have inaugurated a new religious movement, and nightly visit the barrooms in the locality and pray, sing and exhort for an hour or two, hoping thereby to make converts. They have had several meetings in the barroom of JAMES S. REMSEN, in Jamaica. Religious revivals are also in vogue in Sag Harbor. Thirty new members have been received into the Methodist Church and thirteen baptized.

The people of Jamaica are having a grand temperance revival. A Father Matthew Temperance and Benevolent Society has just been formed.

The fifteenth regular session of the second Congress of the Greenpoint Senate was held at their hall, corner of Union and Meserole avenues, last Wednesday evening. President FELTER in the chair, and A. E. OVERTON, Clerk. The proceedings consisted of general literary exercises, interspersed with choice selections of music, both instrumental and vocal, all of which were unusually entertaining and instructive. Regular sessions are held weekly, and there is no charge for admission.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

GILES BERNARD and HENRY COGAN, a couple of New-Yorkers, were overhauled in Morrisania, a few nights since, having in their possession five game cocks, which were supposed to have been fighting at a noted cockpit in the neighborhood. Officer RILEY took the offenders before Justice HAUPTMAN, who allowed them to go on their own recognizances, keeping their game cocks as security for their appearance, which they failed to make, and the game cocks are still in the cells awaiting claimants.

On the 19th of January a quantity of railroad iron, valued at $60, belonging to the Harlem Railroad Company, was stolen from their dock at Port Morris. Subsequently PATRICK MCMAHON, a junk dealer of Stanton-street, New-York, was arrested and held for examination, which took place on Wednesday afternoon before Justice HAUPTMAN, when one WM. MOORE, a night watchman of New-York, appeared to testify in behalf of MCMAHON. MOORE was at once identified by a saloon keeper as one of the parties who had stolen the railroad iron. MOORE and MCMAHON were therefore both held to bail in the sum of $500.

HENRY FRELIGH, who has been keeping a real estate and intelligence office in Plimpton Building, corner of Second-avenue and Ninth-street, New-York, was taken before Justice HAUPTMAN on Wednesday evening, on a charge of swindling WILLIAM WATSON, of Mott Haven. The accused advertised for a partner with $500. Mr. WATSON answered the advertisement, and was induced by the representations of the accused to pay him $100 in cash, and gave him a promissory note for $400, but soon discovered that he had been swindled, and caused the arrest of FRELIGH, who, after a hearing, was held to bail in the sum of $500, to await the action of the Grand Jury of Westchester County. Last evening he was still in the cells, having been unable to procure the required bail.

Governor HOFFMAN appointed MARCUS L. COBB, Esq., of Sing Sing, and Mr. STATES BURTON, of New-Rochelle, Loan Commissioners for Westchester County.

Two thieves at New-Rochelle, a few days ago, stole the contents of the money drawer of the Spurge Hotel and drove off at full speed. They were pursued and captured. They gave their names as GEORGE THOMPSON and WILLIAM SMITH. One of them escaped while on his way to the jail. A valuable horse and wagon found in their possession and supposed to have been stolen was transferred to the Property Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, in New-York.

The citizens of Mount Vernon have agreed upon the draft of a new charter for the village, which the Legislature is requested to pass.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union county, as well as the Common Council of Elizabeth, have passed resolutions condemnatory of a bill, now before the Legislature, known as the Driggs Land bill, and appointed Committees to visit Trenton and use their influence in defeating it.

During the performance by PAREPA-ROSA at Newark, on Wednesday night, two of the troupe, named KINROSS and GONZALES, participated in a sanguinary battle behind the scenes not originally mentioned in the programme. The trouble arose concerning an alleged insult offered by KINROSS to the wife of GONZALES, for which the latter struck KINROSS a violent blow in the face, and after the close of the performance he encountered GONZALES at the entrance to the theatre, and administered such a severe castigation as caused the blood to flow copiously.

Yesterday morning WILLIAM MCNALLY, residing in Newark, was committed on a charge of attempting to assault a female on her return from work at CLARKE's thread factory. A gentleman who interfered was approached in a very threatening manner by MCNALLY, but he was arrested before more unpleasant consequences ensued. A man named PATRICK MCFARLAND was similarly disposed of for driving his wife into the street by threatening to kill her with an ax.

During Wednesday night Mr. PERSHINE's residence in Newark was broken into, and silverware and other articles to the amount of $150 stolen.

Yesterday morning MCWHORTER's pottery in Chestnut-street, Newark, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $1,500, which is partially covered by insurance.

MCKAY, the Boston shipbuilder, has leased the Jersey City Locomotive Works.

In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, MICHAEL FALLEN, a ten-year-old boy, was sentenced to the Reform School for having upon the public highway forcibly taken from a boy named WILLIAM FOWLER a handkerchief and a five cent coin.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, for having committed an assault and battery upon LIBBIE WILSON, whom he is charged with having seduced under a promise of marriage, was fined $25 and sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail.

The Special Committee of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders on the reformation of juvenile delinquents, has reported in favor of "procuring a vessel and of making a school ship." The freeholders have also decided to transcribe the records made in Bergen County of transfers of property lying in Hudson County.

JOHN PIERSON, a florist, in Bergen City, has been held to answer in $1,000 bail for having beaten his wife.

A meeting of property-owners was held in Bergen City last evening to protest against the proposed Hudson County boulevards. A petition for the modification or repeal of the Boulevard act was numerously signed.

Remonstrances were received by the Hudson City Common Council against the confirmation of the assessment for the improvement of Jackson-street. The assessment was confirmed nevertheless.

WATER-ST. PRAYER MEETING.

Scenes at Kit Burns' Rat Pit Yesterday—The Mission, and What is Proposed to be Done.

Down in Water-street, yesterday, at KIT BURNS' former rat pit, the noon prayer meeting held for the benefit of the "fallen women" in that immediate neighborhood, was well attended. But it was noticeable that although the room was packed, not one of those for whose benefit the mission was inaugurated were present or to be seen on either side of the glass doors fronting the street. Nevertheless, the utmost fervor characterized the prayers, hymns and addresses of the gentlemen and ladies, the latter of whom composed full half the congregation. The only symptom of the presence of any who were outside the pale of the Church, was given during one of the prayers, which was loudly spoken. When the individual thus engaged ended a sentence or paused, vociferously intoned "amens" resounded through the mission house, coming from the rummy throats of a group of fellows at KIT BURNS' side of the partition. Notwithstanding these irreverent demonstrations the services went on satisfactorily, and the hour taken up by them seemed to have flown with unusual rapidity. During the exercises a few stray sailors, laborers and two soldiers, attracted by the singing, entered and seated themselves near the door. After the meeting had concluded, our reporter conversed with Mr. LITTLE, the resident missionary, on the general aspect and workings of the mission. Asking him how it was that none of the fallen ones, whose conversion was the object of the mission, were present, he replied that "the work could hardly be said to have started yet, inasmuch as the house was not fitted up for the accommodation of repentant women desirous of leaving their present abodes of vice." "Can you not get them into your meetings? You surely have some laborers in the field going among them from house to house talking to them, and striving to awaken an interest in their breasts for this better, at least happier state. Have you no medium in the shape of a female or male colporteur?" was asked. "Not yet, Sir," said he, "but we shall when everything get's fairly moving." "Where will they come from? They must be Christian people, who are known to the unfortunates personally, in order to have any weight with them at all. Upper ten ladies or strangers will hardly be as effective or know how to approach these girls as well as those who are familiar with the class." "That's true," he replied, "and we will attend to all these details when the place is in running order, and the laundry is completed."

This laundry does not seem to be near completion. It is, as before stated, what was formerly KIT's famous rat pit. Now, however, it presents the appearance of a cleared lumber room, and, it seems fair to conclude, will not be a working laundry for some time to come.

Mozart General Committee for 1870.

Delegates were to have been elected in all the wards to the Mozart General Committee last evening, but elections were made in the following ones only:

Third Ward—Henry Opp, Louis Flock, Jerome B. Mennie, Peter McGinniss.

Fourth Ward.—Francis Canning, Thos. White, Mathew McCaffrey, Edward Stack, John Drought, Andrew Lindberg, Richard Fitzpatrick, John Gearety, Denis J. Donovan.

Fifth Ward.—Terence Duffy, John L. Whitton, Michael Madigan, John H. Welsh, Michael McManus, Mark Thomas, Joseph Ferne, Thomas Fallow, Michael Killeen.

Sixth Ward.—John Mitchell, Francis O'Rourke, James Banks, Patrick Kane, Frederick T. Goggan, James Mullen, Mort. Sullivan, Michael Connelly, Patrick Geary, Michael Brophy, Patrick Mullin, Henry O'Keefe, D. Knabe, Jeremiah Mahony.

Eighth Ward.—Lewis McDermott, Edward Lynch, James Rourke, Michael Eagan, Henry Eavens, Harris Bogart, Patrick Shields, John F. Husted, David Jackson, Peter J. Quinn, Edward Drumen, Michael Gaynor, Levi Goldsmith, Charles A. Quinn, James Tierney, Patrick Lawles, Patrick Mulligan.

Ninth Ward.—James McCauley, William Richardson, James Gallagher, Michael McGee, William Burns, Edward Kelly, William H. Spear, John J. Eckerson, John Richardson, Peter Culkin, Robert Culkin, Patrick Hernon, Patrick Sheridan, Patrick Hanrihan, Isaac Seward, Patrick McGarvey, Denis Mackey.

Tenth Ward.—John Stokey, Charles A. Howe, John B. Ewing, Nicholas Eberhard, Henry R. Combes, Garret Smith, P. McCabe, Michael Friel, Michael Clark, Fred. Gugel, Edmund Burke, Charles V. Lyons.

Eleventh Ward.—Peter Bawe, Edward C. Smallay, John Snyder, C. Ackerman, D. Hanley, R. Hauckey, H. Engelman, J. Burden, S. Decker, J. Stern, J. Green, F. Klein, M. Sullivan, F. O'Donnell, Wm. Doyle, L. Keenan, John C. Lowrie, J. H. Roberts, C. L. Miller, P. Darby, J. Smith, G. Bayer, G. Weber, Peter McCabe, S. Walbach.

Thirteenth Ward.—Otto H. Coop, J. Segerson, J. McGuire, P. McManus, John C. Rapp, Thos. Kenny, J. Guderkuntz, H. Stubben, Dr. James H. Irwin.

Fourteenth Ward.—C. J. Desmond, D. Callahan, J. Mohan, D. O'Reilly, Jno. McKenna, Patrick Campbell, J. O'Connor, J. Bush, M. Reynolds, J. Collister, Hugh Dalton.

Sixteenth Ward.—Edward Berrian, S. D. Peters, J. McGlensey, E. Holton, J. A. Phillips, J. Ford, R. Borland, C. Cowen, John Stevenson, Wm. Dall, W. Brennan, B. Dougherty, G. Devling, J. Cosgrove, J. Harris, G. T. Springsteed, J. Wilkinson, Thos. Gibney.

Seventeenth Ward.—J. P. Morris, William Hannagan, J. Donohue, Thos. Burke, Hugh Cummins, J. McLaughlin, M. Higgins, Pat. Martin, W. Heffernan, Henry Banks, Thomas Kernan, John Kent, J. Harman, J. Farrell, Thomas W. Kerney, J. Costello, P. McFadden, Ed. Divins, Thomas Divins, S. Tyrell, John Foley, James Butler, J. Heffernan, J. R. Farley, Thad. J. McCartie, George C. Duffy, D. Hogan, William Zahn, J. Mocker, F. Cavanagh, S. Moore, Felix Horn, W. J. Fergen, John Maguire, T. Gallagher.

Eighteenth Ward.—A. Churchill, J. Tarbell, B. Donohue, I. Reilly, H. McGarry, J. Brady, J. McCarty, E. Purdy, J. Madden, J. McManus, J. Gardner, J. Case, Christy Higgins, G. Osgood, Tim Sullivan, A. Black, Thomas Gittagan, F. K. Kearney, T. Dinan, James Costello, P. McManus.

Nineteenth Ward.—Michael Tuomey, M. H. Moore, J. Perine, Cavanagh, J. Brady, M. Coburn, J. H. Moore, P. Fox, A. J. Kerwin, Thos. F. Sharkey, James Mahony, J. McCool, T. Donivan, J. Hunt, J. Coburn, John Donovan, B. Kavanagh, R. Dolan, J. McManus, C. Devlin, J. H. Moore, D. Crummins, M. Cronin, J. H. Stemmler, H. Clausen, Jr., T. Sheridan, T. Butler, J. Perry, G. Mathews, T. Frauley, P. Foure, J. H. Moore.

Seizure of the Merchandise of a Large German Importing Firm.

Yesterday and on Wednesday the Custom House authorities were busily engaged in removing from the store of the importers, Messrs. WINDMULLER & CO., No. 20 Reade-street, a large quantity of merchandise which has been seized by Deputy Collector CLARK, Chief of the Seizure Bureau, in the Custom House. It is charged that the firm in question, who are doing a large importing business, and who are the agents of some forty manufacturers abroad, have undervalued a considerable portion of the merchandise they have been importing, the undervaluation [illegible] of which are [illegible] goods from Belgian manufactories, and plushes and hair cloths from German sources mostly.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Annual Election of Officers—Causes for so Many Tickets—Opinions of Different Members—Voting During the Day—The Successful List.

The forty-first annual election for officers of the American Institute took place yesterday afternoon between the hours of 3 and 8 P. M. So far as outward appearances were concerned, the election passed off harmoniously enough, but a glance at the table covered with printed tickets of varied color and quality, and the presence of "buttonholing" individuals who discoursed eloquently and learnedly on the prosperity of the Institute, and finally presented you with the "regular ticket," together with the animated conversations of the members, showed that the harmony was to a great extent on the surface. Orderly and quiet the election certainly was, but the members appeared to be split up into as many factions as a country town at a charter election, and the tactics and doings of the leaders revealed a strategy which would have pleased old Weller himself, and skill in pulling wires which would have done no discredit to a political council.

At 3 o'clock Messrs. EDWARD WALKER, JAMES H. SACKETT and LEWIS CARR were sworn in to duty as election inspectors, and the voting ball was set rolling by Colonel HALL, who deposited the first ballot. Quite a number were ready in line and voting went on briskly. At 4, 122 votes had been cast; at 5, 205 ballots were in the "urn," or rather tin box. Finding that the interest in the election was very great, and the different parties more numerous than at any time for thirty years past, our reporter sought in conversation to ascertain what was the true cause of the various divisions, taking as authority gentlemen who were reported to have manipulated and issued the various tickets.

Gent No. 1 explained that the variety of tickets was due to an effort made by the old members to upset the machinations of a set of men who have hitherto controlled the elections, and who desire to create additional salaried officers, such as a Librarian, Special Reporter, Superintendent of the Fair, &c. Opposition to this attempt has resulted in the so-called "Member's tickets." There was also considerable feeling among the old members at the leaving out of Mr. GREGORY's name (for Vice-President,) one of the oldest trustees, and one of the most reliable and responsible men. So said No. 1.

Gent No. 2 accounted for the so-called "Red Ticket." Some men, to the number of fifteen, who were desirous of office, he said, had gotten up a ticket at the regular meeting of the Institute. The nominations of that Committee were not satisfactory, and their report of choice was tabled and the Committee discharged. The regular meeting of the Institute then adjourned and entered into an informal session, and then passed into Committee of the Whole and nominated the individuals who composed the "red" ticket. (Printed in red to avoid confusion, the gentleman said.) The parties whose names were omitted from this ticket printed one of their own. There were also private reasons, No. 2 said, for getting up the "red" ticket.

Gent No. 3, author of the "Disinterested Member's" ticket, (or the "gorilla ticket, as it was irreverently styled,) was kind enough to write out the reasons for the issue of his ticket. He accounted for his ticket on the ground that dissatisfaction had been expressed for several years past in the selection of officers and the management of the annual Fair, where favoritism had often been shown. Another cause of dissatisfaction he averred was caused by the manner heretofore practiced in selecting nominating committees. The "Ring" or those who wished to rule the Institute feared that they might be displaced; hence the opposition ticket. Two other tickets had been prepared by members not fully agreeing with any other ticket, he said.

The real state of the case was given by one of the officials of the Institute. It appears that at a regular meeting of the Institute a committee of fifteen, of which Mr. ELY was Chairman, was chosen to prepare a ticket. On their reporting, however, their report was tabled by a large majority, and an informal meeting was held immediately afterwards. The ticket adopted by this meeting, and headed "Regular Nominations," being adopted in the rooms, was the regular ticket, if there was such a thing, but all were more or less irregular. That is about as clear a statement as can be obtained. There was, however, a great deal of "scratching."

The good (!) feeling which prevailed among the members was aptly illustrated by the following sample circular distributed profusely among those who were privileged to vote:

American Institute Election, 1870. Vote the Red-ular Ticket. Be sure to have the Red. The game is Rouge Et-noire. Red ticket and Black Mail. Put your money on the Red. If you don't, the family of the Lead Poison Professor will be deprived of their regular rations from Black Mail earnings. The Professor of Steam Mathematics will slip up on his accustomed $10 a day, for Sundays and extra days, and the accomplished parlimentarian and "Ink Slinger" of the Polytechnic will not be appointed reporter at $47 50 per night for services. The Red-ular ticket is printed in the redest of red ink.

Before a member was allowed to vote, yesterday, he was obliged to pay his annual dues. When the polls closed at 8 P. M. $565 had been received. The vote is the largest ever polled. Last year the number of votes was less than 200. At 7:15 last evening 378 had been cast, and at 8, 430. The Inspectors then proceeded to count the ballots.

Among the incidents of the occasion, a man was heard to offer $50 in Confederate money for a vote. One member was found to have voted his money receipt instead of a ticket. About 7 P. M. notices were posted around the room announcing that different candidates had withdrawn from the contest. Just before the closing of the polls candidates were heard declaring that they never wanted any office, but were compelled to accept, &c. The number of victims was fearful.

Finally the result of this important election was a triumph for the "red" ticket of Dr. PARMLEE by a large majority. The whole vote was 431, of which 322 were reds and 109 for the other tickets. The straight red received 215 votes.

The following is the successful ticket:

President—Horace Greeley. Vice-Presidents—Wm. Hall, Charles P. Daly, Nathan C. Ely. Recording Secretary—George Peyton. Corresponding Secretary—Samuel D. Tillman. Treasurer—Sylvester R. Comstock.

Managers of the Fair—William H. Butler, Orestes Cleveland, J. Groshen Herriot, Charles Wager Hull, William S. Carpenter, George Timpson, J. Wilson Stratton, James Knight, Thomas Hicks, Thomas Rutter, Samuel R. Wells, William E. Pearse, Joseph B. Lyman, J. Trumbull Smith, Walter Shriver, Thomas D. Stetson, James R. Smith, Charles E. Burd, E. S. Dickinson, Charles H. Clayton, Henry J. Newton, Charles Roome, Oscar A. Nathusius, Frank Everdell.

Committee on the Admission of Members—Thomas C. Smith, James H. Drake, John W. Chambers, J. Owen Rouse, Stephen R. Krom.

Committee on Finance—Thomas M. Adriance, Thomas Williams, Jr., Charles Chamberlain, Simeon Baldwin, J. De Lamater.

Committee on the Library—James K. Campbell, Edward Walker, Dubois D. Parmelee, Oscar G. Mason, Stephenson Towle.

Committee on the Repository—M. M. Livingston, Albro Howell, Nathaniel Wheeler, Frank A. Butler, C. Williams.

Committee on Manufactures and Machinery—Hamilton E. Towle, Charles E. Emery, George H. Babcock, Frank L. Pope, Robert Weir.

Committee on Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology—Charles F. Chandler, Dubois D. Parmelee, Julius G. Pohle, J. S. Newberry, Albert G. Kelley.

Committee on Optical Science—John B. Rich, John E. Gavit, John Frey, L. Bradley, P. H. Vander Weyde.

Committee on Civil Engineering and Architecture—William J. McAlpine, Robert G. Hatfield, Hamilton E. Towle, Samuel McElroy, Edward S. Renwick.

Committee on Agriculture—Nathan C. Ely, John Crane, P. T. Quinn, F. M. Hexamer, Josiah H. Macy.

Committee on Horticulture—William S. Carpenter, Benjamin C. Townsend, John Henderson, Isaac Buchanan, James Hogg.

Committee on Commerce—J. V. C. Smith, Edmund Dwight, Thomas Godwin, James H. Sackett, John H. Macy.

THE PERRY TRIAL.

Motion to Admit the Accused to Bail—Argument of Counsel.

In the case of EDWIN PERRY, who has been tried twice for the murder of THOS. HAYES, the night watchman at HARBECK's stores, and in whose case the jury failed to agree upon a verdict, before Judge GILBERT at the Supreme Court yesterday morning, his counsel, CHARLES SPENCER, moved to have him admitted to bail. Mr. SPENCER argued that the prisoner should be admitted to bail, from the fact that he had been confined since the 29th of December, and that on each trial the jury had failed to agree; also that he had a wife and six children depending upon him for support.

District-Attorney MORRIS opposed the motion, contending that he was undoubtedly guilty of the crime with which he was charged, and that it was not unusual to try a prisoner three times. He then proceeded to show the Court that it was not a proper case to bail, and contended that the charge of Judge PRATT to the jury was calculated to mislead them—that it gave them mistaken ideas of the law. The man was either guilty of murder in the first degree or he was not guilty at all. He wanted the Court to compare the charge of Judge PRATT with the charge delivered in the case on GONZOLA and PELLICERE, but Judge GILBERT said he hardly thought it was proper for him to do so.

Mr. MORRIS then proceeded to review the charge of Judge PRATT, which he contended, put a wrong construction on the law.

Mr. SPENCER replied to the arguments of the District-Attorney at great length.

The Opera Ball.

The Academy of Music was compactly crowded last evening, on the occasion of the fourth annual Opera Ball, the origin of which is due to Mr. MAX MARETZEK, who first introduced it among the regular winter festivities of this City four years ago, in imitation of the balls which usually follow the close of the opera season in France and in Italy. The ball was graced by a large assemblage of fashionable and select people and was remarkable for the elegance and [illegible] by the ladies. The dancing was enjoyed with great zest, the music being furnished by two [illegible] bands. Among the visitors were many persons of distinction. Excellent arrangements were made for the comfort and entertainment of the guests, and the affair proved to be a deserved success. The following gentlemen officiated on the Committee of Management:

August Belmont, G. Griswold Gray, R. L. Cutting, Jno. Bloodgood, Henry S. Fearing, S. L. M. Barlow, Henry A. Smythe, D. Kingsland, W. R. Travers, Henry Clews, David Crawford, N. H. Wolfe, Paran Stevens, T. C. Durant, A. Oakey Hall, J. Bowers Lee, W. T. Coleman, James Bryce, Isaac Bell, W. R. Cooper, Stanton Marble, W. G. Fargo, Jno. S. Lawrence, Henry H. Ward, Jno. Hoey, L. Delmonico, Theodore Moss, Clarence Seward, W. Butler Duncan, John K. Hackett, Francis Skiddy, Walter L. Cutting, Geo. H. Bend, Gardner G. Howland, Sheppard Gandy, Arthur Leary, H. G. Stebbins, B. Robinson, Jr., L. Van Hoffman, C. L. Tiffany, H. F. Vail.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—American Securities opened firm; Illinois Central excited. The course of the market is shown in the following table:

	11 A. M.	1 P. M.
Consols for Money	92⅛	[illegible]
Consols for Account	92⅛	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1862	87⅛	..
United States 5-20s of 1865, old	86⅞	87
United States 5-20s of 1867	85⅞	..
United States Ten-forties	84⅞	..
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	110⅞	111⅜
Erie Railroad Shares	20	..
Atlantic and Gt. W. RR. Shares	27	..

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 73f. 40c. Closed firm; Rentes, 73f. 45c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed quiet.

HAVRE, Feb. 10.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Feb. 10.—Petroleum closed flat at 58¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Tallow firm at 46s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 30s. 6d.@31s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 10.—Petroleum opened firm at 59f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Feb. 10.—Cotton opened quiet, both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire on spot, 135f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 136½f. ₱ cwt.

BREMEN, Feb. 9—Evening.—Petroleum closed quiet at 6 thalers 70 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 9—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 16 marc bancos.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—2 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 7s. 4d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 26s. 6d. ₱ quarter for European.

PROVISIONS—Pork 97s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 70s. ₱ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet at 80c.@81¼c. for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was in good demand at 81¼c. cash and seller February, 81¾c.@81¾c. seller March. CORN dull at 69¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was nominally 70c. OATS quiet at 38⅛c.@38¾c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and firm at 72c.@73c. for No. 1; 70c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 70c @$1 10. HIGHWINES steady. Mess PORK dull and firm at $26 25@$26 37½ cash; $26 50 seller March. LARD quiet at 14¾c. cash, and 15c. seller March. MEATS a shade easier and more active; Dry Salted Shoulders, 10c.; Rough Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, 13⅜c.@13¾c. Dressed HOGS firm at $10 25@$10 50, dividing on 200 lbs. Live HOGS active and a shade firmer at $8 25@$8 90 for Common to Fair; $9@$9 25 for Medium to Good; $9 30 @$9 85 for Extra. CATTLE in good demand at $4 25@$7 50 for Common Cows to Extra shipping. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn; 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10.—TOBACCO—Better feeling. COTTON nominal. FLOUR active for low grades; Fall Superfine, $4 25@$4 40; Extra, $4 50@$4 85; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Treble Extra, $5 25@$5 40. WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall, $1 04@$1 06; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 10¼; Choice, $1 20. CORN heavy; White, in bulk, 60c.@64c.; Mixed and Yellow, sacked, 68c.@71c.; Prime to Fancy, 70c.@79c. OATS heavy at 49c., in bulk; 53c.@55c., sacked. BARLEY dull at $1 40 for Choice Fall. RYE heavy at 71c. WHISKY steady at 94c. PROVISIONS quiet at $27@$27 25 for Pork; 10¾c.@11c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 14¾c.@15c. for Clear Sides, all on orders. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.@15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16½c. LARD dull and nominal. CATTLE steady at $4@$5 50 for Fair to Prime; $6@$6 50 for Choice. HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,500 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 1,700 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull and drooping; sales at 70c.@72c. OATS dull at 50c.@54c., the latter for White. RYE in moderate demand at 85c.@90c. BARLEY dull; Spring, $1 10@$1 20; Winter, $1 25@$1 30. COTTON dull and unchanged. TOBACCO firm; sales 69 hhds. at full rates; receipts light. WHISKY firm and in good demand at 93c. PROVISIONS firmer with a better feeling; demand light. Mess PORK, $26 75@$27. Bulk MEATS, 10¾c. for Shoulders; 14c.@14¾c. for Sides. BACON firm with a moderate demand; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides, 15¾c.@16c. Sugar-cured HAMS unchanged, with a fair demand. LARD held higher; prime Steam, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Kettle, 16c.@16¼c. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10 off buying.

BUFFALO, Feb. 10.—The dull news which has prevailed in the market for some days continues, and prices are nominally unchanged. The only sale reported was 25 bbls. HIGHWINES at 98c. CATTLE—Fresh receipts 1,600 head, making 3,500 in all; the market to-day was active and the advance was sustained; sales 1,250 head at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Extra; 7¼c.@7¾c. for Prime; 6¾c.@7¼c. for Fair, and 5¼c.@6¼c. for Poor to Medium. SHEEP—Receipts moderate; the market was fairly active; sales 1,500 head at 5¾c.@7c. for Canada, 4½c.@5¼c. for Common to Fair Western, and 6c.@7¼c. for Extra Michigan. HOGS steady and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Feb. 10.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White, and $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN dull; sales of car lots of Old No. 2 at $1 03. BARLEY nominal. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for boited, and $2 15 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 92c.; to New-York, 82c.; to Albany, 64c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 25¾c.@25¼c. Clover SEED active at $8 12½@$8 25. Timothy and Flax SEED unchanged. FLOUR in improved demand; Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $5 25@$6 25; other grades unchanged. WHEAT—Small sales of Pennsylvania Red at $1 22@$1 25. RYE, 98c. CORN in fair demand; New Yellow, 88c.@91c. OATS steady at 54c. SUGAR better; Cuba, 10c.@10¼c. MOLASSES—Cuba, 43c.@44c.; Muscovado, 42c., clayed. COFFEE—Rio, 12¼c.@17¼c., gold. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. WHISKY steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 24¾c. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $4 62½@$5; do. Extra, $5 12½@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 25; do. Family, $6 75@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 62½@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6 25@$6 75. WHEAT firmer and advanced 1c.; Pennsylvania Red, $1 23. CORN—Supply light; White, 95c.@98c.; Yellow, 93c.@95c. OATS steady at 53c.@54c. RYE quiet at 90c.@$1. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY quiet; stock scarce, 98c.@99c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 24¾c.@24½c.; sales, 7,850 bales; receipts, 5,769 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 11,227 bales; to Vera Cruz, 1,406 bales; to Boston, 3,023 bales. FLOUR firm at $5 40 @$5 80@$6. CORN quiet; Mixed, $1 07½; White, $1 10. OATS, 80c. BRAN, $1 35. HAY—Prime, $29. PORK, $29 25@$29 50. SUGAR firmer; Prime, 12¼c.@12½c. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 120⅞. New-York sight EXCHANGE, ⅛ ₱ cent. discount. Sterling EXCHANGE, 130¾.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—TOBACCO unchanged; sales 69 hhds. COTTON quiet; Middling, 24c. FLOUR—Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT quiet at $1 10@$1 15. CORN, 95c. OATS, 65c. RYE, 95c., all sacked. Mess PORK, $27 25. BACON—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 19c. LARD—Tierce, 16¼c. WHISKY, 93c.@94c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT quiet. CORN steady, at 51c. for New. OATS nominal. BARLEY nominal. RYE nominal. Dressed HOGS firmer at $10 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Feb. 10.—WHEAT firmer; Extra White, $1 19; No. 1 White, $1 11; Regular and Amber, $1 02. CORN advancing; sales at 47c.@48c. BARLEY, $1 50 ₱ cental. Dressed HOGS scarce; sales at $8 50 @$8 75.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.—COTTON easier; receipts, 1,223 bales; exports, 2,450 bales. FLOUR—$5@$5 25 for Superfine. OATS, 70c.@72c. LARD, 16c.@17½c. PORK, $28@$28 50. CORN, 92c.@93c. BACON nominal. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15¼c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10.—COTTON in moderate demand and steady; sales, 400 bales; Middling, 24c.; receipts, 1,069 bales; exports, coastwise, 417 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 10.—COTTON unchanged; Low Middling, 23¾; receipts, 722 bales; exports, coastwise, 155 bales; sales, 140 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 10.—COTTON was in good demand and closed firm; sales, 1,800 bales; Middling, 24c. @24¼c.; receipts, 405 bales; exports, 1,232 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 10.—Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. No sales of Spirits TURPENTINE reported. RESIN—Small sales at $1 60 for Strained, and $4 for extra No. 1. TAR, $2. COTTON, 24c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 10.—COTTON active; receipts, 1,507 bales; exports, 1,886 bales; sales, 900 bales; Middling, 23¾c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 10.—COTTON opened firm with a fair demand, but closed quiet; sales, 556 bales; receipts, 600 bales; Middling, 23¾c.@24c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—FLOUR quiet and nominal. WHEAT quiet and nominal. LEGAL TENDERS, 83⅜.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN heavy, with no sales. OATS heavy; held at 48c. BARLEY nominal. RYE nominal.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 29; Reading Railroad, 48 11-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅛; Gold, 120⅝.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 10—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Snow squalls	26
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	22
Portland	W.	Clear	28
Boston	N. W.	Clear	30
New-York	W.	Hazy	33
Philadelphia	N. W.	Cloudy	37
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Cloudy	34
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	38
Fortress Monroe	W.	Clear	42
Richmond	W.	Clear	38
Charleston	W.	Clear	47
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	56
Oswego	N.	Cloudy	30
Buffalo	S.	Cloudy	30
Pittsburg	W.	Cloudy	29
Chicago	W.	Foggy	..
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	35
Mobile	S. W.	Clear	46
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	50
Key West	W.	Cloudy	68
Havana	N. W.	Cloudy	69

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Feb. 12	New-York	London.
Rhein	Feb. 12	New-York	Bremen.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for paid letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 10—*In steamship Tripoli, for Liverpool.*—Miss M. Gregg and servant, Wm. S. Lee, Master W. S. Regle, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chapin and child, James Lenton, Mrs. J. Wood and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sharwood and infant, Very Rev. T. Harris, R. Bunell, J. W. Brown, E. M. Crocker, Wm. Perceval, Wm. Hawers, L. Ferrest, Dr. Ed. Hall, E. Marion, L. A. Hooper, Frank J. Morrill, G. W. Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stearns and son.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall—Mrs. Joseph Kaige and son, L. Bryersdorfer, wife and 2 infants, G. S. Clark and wife, Herman F. Richter, Mrs. George D. Allen, Harny de Camp, John Anderson, James H. Allen, Haines C. Gilbert, P. J. McMahon and wife, Mr. Sherwood, wife and infant, Susie C. Halme, Wm. Pedrick, Captain W. F. Peck and wife, Horace White, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Eliza Parker, W. F. Litchfield, H. F. Dolsen, Julius Kinney, wife and infant, Mr. Humphrey and son, T. Harris, R. Burrill, Lauritz Holst, James Pfleger, Mrs. Laum and child, Mrs. Garny, M. Juris and wife, Lieutenant B. F. Ryer, Mr. and Mrs. Long, Mr. Abrahams, Mrs. Devine and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and two children, C. Wilemegan, Charles Johnke, Michael Straub, wife and 3 children, B. Roege, S. M. Riley, Colonel Foster, T. E. Chadwick, United States Navy; Antonio Flores, J. P. Delano, Fredrico Antonregen, Mrs. Queen, Mrs. Navalle, Mr. Robinson, A. Morano, F. McKinever, Frank Herman, H. Abbot, Mr. Carwell, Frederico Aylmer, J. B. Choates, Maria Bockman, Mario Bockman, S. Bockman, John A. Bockman, Edward Bockman, Eunger Bockman, and 212 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 00	Sun sets	5 30	Moon sets	3 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 16	Gov. Island	4 05	Hell Gate	5 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Bark Millicete, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wren, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to Ortiz & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Put into the Delaware Breakwater for a harbor. Feb. 4, during N. E. gale, lost foretopsail, &c.

Brig Adele McLoon, (of Rockland,) Munro, Galveston Jan. 17, with mdse. to C. W. Adams & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. gales.

Schr. J. P. Auger, (of Brookhaven,) Aldrich, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar and cotton to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott. Had fine weather during first part of passage. Was only 21 ds. to Hatteras. Has been 11 ds. from thence with constant N. E. and N. W. gales, during which carried away fore gaff and mainboom.

Schr. L. W. Wheeler, (of Boston,) Lewis, Matanzas 19 ds., with molasses to S. C. Loud & Co. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. gales. Sld. in co. with schr. David Miller, for Baltimore.

Schr. Silver Star, Smith, Havana 12 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. River Queen, Robinson, Fortune Bay, via Gloucester 12 ds., with 450 bbls. fresh frozen herrings to master.

Schr. Dick Williams, Corson, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. Traveler, Hodges, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. Mary D. Cranmer, Davis, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Sharrett, Richmond, Va., with coal to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Holmes, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah McCann, Nickerson, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Robt. Smith, Borden, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Louisa Maria, Harding, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. F. Cushing, Cook, Galveston Jan. 7, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Emma White, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Increase, Seaman, New-Haven.
Schr. Independence, Taylor, New-Haven.
Schr. Sophie, Williams, Brookhaven.
Schr. John W. Cahill, Hall, Virginia.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Emily, Guardin, Elizabethport, for Westport.
Schr. Charlie Miller, Butler, New-Haven.
Schr. Seventy-six, Rhiel, Providence.
Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.
Schr. Julia, Davis, Brookhaven.
WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Tripoli, for Liverpool; Fah Kee, for Bermuda; Eagle, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Sea Serpent, for San Francisco; bark Argonaut, for London; brig Americus, for Cienfuegos; schr. W. N. Gesner, for Richmond, Va.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Arr. steamers Alhambra, from Savannah; Neptune, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10.—Arr. steamer Prometheus, Philadelphia; schrs. Chase, Norfolk; John Lymburner, Baltimore.

Off the port—Barks Contest, New-York; Elliott Ritchie, Guannape.

Sld. steamer Tennese, New-York; bark The Queen, St. John, N. B.; schrs. Ida Richards, Baltimore; A. C. Buckley, Nassau, Fla.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 10.—Brig Wavelet, from Rio for orders; brig Chesapeake, from Demerara, for Baltimore.

Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Nora, from Rio.

Passed out—Bark Templar, for Pernambuco; brigs D. C. Chapman, for Cuba; Jennie Morton, for Charleston, S. C.; schr. Artic, for Porto Rico; steamer Baltimore, for Bremen.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 8, A. M.—Arr. steamer Alhambra, Savannah, for Boston; schrs. Ida F. Wheeler, Portland, for Sagua; Rose Skirret, Provincetown, for New-York Water Lily, St. Johns, for do.; Henrietta, Boston, for Charleston, S. C.

Returned—Schrs. Eagle, Elvie Davis, Falco, (Br.,) White Swan, Charles C. Raymond, and Mary Brewer.

P. M.—Arr. steamer Franconia, New-York, for Portland; brig Novelty, Boston, for Matanzas; schrs. Conservative, Boston, for Trinidad, Cuba; Grand Island, Camden, for New-York; Alaska, Machias, for do.; Judge Low, Calais, for do.; Acorn, (Br.,) Cornwallis, N. S., for do.; E. G. Irwin, Salem, for Philadelphia; R. G. Whilden, Boston, for do.; Franconia, do., for Savannah.

Returned—Brig Whittaker.

9th, A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. steamers Franconia and Alhambra.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 10.—Sd. steamers Oriental, Boston; Livingston, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Arr. ships Mindora, for Liverpool, with 27,000 sacks of wheat; Horatio Harris, for Manilla.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Alaska, Gray, which arrived from Aspinwall 9th inst., reports: Feb. 7, lat. 30 11 N., lon. 74 08 W., exchanged signals with three-masted schr. Jacob T. Alberger, bound S.; same date, lat. 30 18, lon. 74 08, exchanged signals with schr. Joseph Segar, bound S.; same date, lat. 30 24, lon. 84 08, spoke bark Mary C. Fox, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, 4 ds. out; Feb. 5, James Walgran, cabin passenger, died at sea of consumption. Had heavy gales from S. W. to N. W. for last 2 ds.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.'s steamer Lackawanna and schr. Ida Grant, in charge of Captain John Waters, are moored over the wreck of the steamer Brunette, sunk off Squan, N. J., and are diving out her cargo.

The steamer Philip has returned, and reports nothing ashore north of Cape May.

The wrecking steamer Rescue leaves for Townsend's Inlet, N. J., (10th,) to tow wreck of schr. Willie Mowe to this port, she having been casked and hauled off the Shoals.

Returned—Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, hence 3d inst., for Vera Cruz, via Havana, with stern post and rudder gone.

Spoken, &c.

Ocean Eagle—Bark, from Mobile, bound N., Jan. 17, off Double Head Shot Keys.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Jan. 29, brig St. Thomas, Lawenburg, Hamburg; 23d, steamships Carribbean, (Br.,) Whitteran, Tampico; Neva, (Br.,) Woodward, Southampton; 27th, schr. Wanderer, Ricketts, Boca Del Toro; 28th, steamship Martinique, (Fr.,) Gilbert, St. Nazaire; 29th, steamship Alaska, Gray, New-York.

Cld. Jan. 21, bark American Eagle, Lindsey, New-York; 22d, steamship Atrato, (Br.,) Parks, Southampton; 23d, H. M. steamship Revenge, Admiral Hastings, Port Royal; 26th, brig Union, (Fr.,) Arrevire, Mexico; steamship Carribbean, (Br.,) Whitburn, Liverpool; 28th, steamship Neva, (Br.,) Woodward, Carthagena; 29th, schr. Wanderer, Ricketts, St. Andrews; Feb. 1, brig Sadowa, —, Mexico; 1st, steamship Martinique, (Fr.,) Gilbert, St. Nazaire.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 10.—The steamship Nova Scotian, of the Allan line, from Portland, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Alert, from St. John, N. B., has arrived at Lisbon, damaged in hull and rigging.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 250 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.
$1,000,000
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
FREDERICKSBURG
AND
GORDONSVILLE
Railroad Company of Virginia.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is sixty-two miles long, and forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West to the Pacific Ocean.

It passes through a rich country, the local trade of which is more than enough to support it, and as it has three important feeders at each end, its through trade will be heavy and remunerative.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and is issued to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and the security is first-class in every respect.

A limited number of the Bonds are offered at 92½ and interest from Nov. 1, in currency, and at this price are the

CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad, and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these Bonds to our customers and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

DRAKE BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 16 Broad-st.

AIR LINE BONDS
CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. *the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.*

The Bonds *are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.*

The average saving thus made will amount to *two and one-half per cent.*, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying *nine and one-half per cent.*, and this rate of income *is not affected by a decline in gold.*

The Bonds are issued *only* as the work progresses, and for but *one-half of the actual cash expenditures* on the road. They are secured by a *first mortgage* on *all the property* of the Company, of whatever kind. THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made *trustee* for the bondholders, and *every bond* must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the *Comptroller*. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, OCTOBER, 1869.
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SAFETY BOILER.

First medal and diploma for, 1st. Safety. 2d. Economy of Space. 3d. Economy of Fuel. This Boiler is the only one which was found reliable and capable of driving the engines at the Exhibition, and which did furnish all the steam for the competitive test of the engines.
FIRST-CLASS MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON IN 1862.
400 horse power at A. T. Stewart's.
437 horse power at the Jersey City Sugar Refinery.
Over 1,000 Boilers in use.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOS.

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USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others.
RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.
No more of those cubeb things.

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